The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4152. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE BLAIR-MISSION TO RICHMOND.

THE REBEL PAPERS INCREDULOUS.

Mr. Blair not in that City on the 12th.

Governor Brown Furloughing the Georgia Militia.

Belligerent Resolutions in the Rebel House.

The States no Right to Negotiate for Peace.

Determination of the Leaders to Stand Out Till the Death.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th inst., says:

"It was reported yesterday that Mr. BLAIR, the Yankee Peace Commissioner, had arrived in this city, and had had, during the day, an interview with the President and Secretary of War. He has not, we are assured, come to the city, and it is all stuff about the Secretary of War having sent him a pass to visit Richmond; but we do not doubt that he is in GRANT'S camp. We have never yet seen any evidence going to show that he designed coming to this city.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Inquirer*, in speaking of the furloughing of a new regiment of Georgia militia, says: "Gov. BROWN remarked that they could go home now, but would remain subject to another call when the State required their services, which he hoped would not be soon. All delinquents are to be tried by a military court-martial, which is to sit in Macon, and if found guilty the pains and penalties of desertion would be visited upon them."

In the Confederate House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That under the Constitution Congress alone has the right to declare war, and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make a treaty of peace.

Resolved, That all attempts to make peace with the United States by the action or intervention of the separate States composing the Confederacy, are unauthorized by the constitution, in contravention of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary.

The last resolution in the series is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the Confederate States, are firmly determined to continue the struggle in which we are involved until the United States shall acknowledge our independence, and to this determination, with a sincere conviction of the justice of our cause and an humble reliance upon the Supreme Ruler of nations, we do solemnly and faithfully pledge ourselves.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Fine Weather Again—Terrible Roads—Petersburgh Shelled—A Ride Round the Army, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1865.

The storm has passed and we are once more blessed by bright skies and warmer days. But the traces of the heavy fall of rain remain behind. Our roads are knee deep in mud, the creeks and streams are overflowed to a great extent, and large sheets and pools of water abound. Now that the rain has ceased busy crowds of soldiers can be seen hard at work making repairs and laying down new roads.

Owing to the constant recurring storms of rain and snow our outer lines have been more quiet than they have for a long time past. Sheer cold and drenching rain compel our pickets to remain inactive, and refrain from using their deadly tubes against the enemy. As for the rebels they are too glad to be "let alone" to indulge in any pastime like picket firing.

Since Monday our siege guns have been very silent, but on that day the city of Petersburgh was persistently and assiduously shelled. For three long mortal hours the shrieking of balls, the booming of cannon and columbiad, and the dull heavy crash of shivering shells, made the afternoon air hideous with their dreadful sounds. Gun after gun, and shell after shell exploded, and at each discharge the doomed city received a dozen fragments of hurtling shell. The scene was a brilliant one, and gave your correspondent a foretaste of what he is to expect when the final bombardment takes place.

To-day I rode round the army and would fain be excused that task again, at least until the weather becomes more settled and the mud less deep. My efforts were for nothing and I could not squeeze the sponge any dryer, so that my items are nix. With the exception of bringing in a plentiful supply of mud, my ride was a fruitless one.

Wherever a dry space could be found I saw troops busy drilling, but these instances were rare. Everywhere repairs were going on; shattered huts and dismantled chimneys being rebuilt; deep drains and fresh sinks being dug; trees falling and the ringing blows of the axe; busy life everywhere; the shrill blast of the bugle and the hoarse rattle of the drum; delicious swells of rich melody from the various bands; camp-life in all its features and in all its variety.

We are waiting until the elements waste their fury, and the rough season has passed, when this army will again assume the offensive, and your correspondent once again in his element.

The rebels are rebuilding the Weldon Railroad, destroyed by Gen. WARREN in December. We will render the road nugatory of good to them ere they can use it. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

HEAVY FRESHET IN THE JAMES RIVER.

Stoppage of Travel over the Pontoon Bridges.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Jan. 14.

A note from the Army of the James, dated yesterday, says:

There is a heavy freshet in the James River, stopping travel over the pontoon bridges.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 12th inst., contains the following:

"The War Department, last night, was without a single dispatch from any quarter. The telegraph, owing to the heavy rains which have prevailed, was not in working order. The waters of the James are considerably over their banks, and at 6 o'clock last evening were still rising. Unless it turns suddenly cold and stops the thaw on the mountains, the freshet may be expected to equal that of last Spring."

Later from New-Orleans—The Trade Regulations.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The steamer *Mobile City*, from New-Orleans on the 7th inst., has arrived here.

The steamship *Creole* left there on the 6th inst. for New-York, but broke her machinery sixty miles below the city, and was obliged to return. Her passengers and mails were transferred to the steamer *Morning Star*, which was to leave for New-York on the evening of the 7th inst.

Gen. CANBY had issued an order directing the naval commanders to seize all private boats found landing or engaging in unlawful trade with the enemy at points not under military supervision; also directing that no permits be given for the transportation of products or supplies to insurrectionary districts, except to and from places within the lines of actual occupation of our forces. All products found moving within violation of this law, will be seized and turned over to the purchasing agent of the district where found. Persons owning or controlling products of insurrectionary districts are permitted to come within our lines for the purpose of disposing of their products under the act of Congress, and a pass will be granted insuring them protection, unless it is forfeited by bad faith or misconduct while within our lines.

Two hundred bales of cotton were sold in New-Orleans at $1 10 for middling. Sugar and molasses firm.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE FOOTE CASE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Sentinel* says the circumstances under which Mrs. FOOTE came to Alexandria and subsequently went to Washington, are as follows:

Learning that she had arrived in the neighborhood of Dumfries, Va., a few days ago, Col. WELLES, the Provost-Marshal-General dispatched thither a detachment of cavalry, who on Thursday took her into custody.

The Alexandria *Sentinel* says nothing about Senator FOOTE himself having been intercepted in his flight by rebel cavalrymen at Dumfries, and taken back to Richmond, as was generally reported in Washington yesterday.

It is probable that he was arrested immediately after he retired in disgust from the rebel Senate, and after he had declared he would seek a refuge in some foreign clime, where he could enjoy the liberty of which he was deprived in the Confederacy.

It appears from a conversation with Mrs. FOOTE, that she had a passport to leave the Confederacy, and started from Richmond three weeks ago. Senator FOOTE accompanied her, but without such authority, for the purpose of seeing her safe over the Potomac.

In the meantime, an order was issued to the rebel Provost-Marshal at Fredericksburgh, by Secretary of War SEDDON, for his arrest. He was accordingly tracked to Dumfries, there captured, and taken back to Richmond.

CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following circular to the consular officers in the conterminous British Provinces has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1865.

Consular officers in territories conterminous with the United States on their northern and northeastern frontier are hereby authorized to receive United States currency in payment for passports, so long as the order of Dec. 17, 1864, shall remain in force, bearing in mind that the law requires $5 as a fee for issuing a passport, which amount is payable into the United States Treasury, and in foreign countries, with a consular fee of $1 fee in addition.

The existing regulation by which consular agents were forbidden to give passports is hereby rescinded for the period above-mentioned.

If any person shall have been charged more than the legal fees as they are herein mentioned, the excess will be refunded to him by the Consul to whom the sum was paid, and such repayment will be reported to the Department.

A uniform rate of charge is expected and enjoined.

Passports to enter the British Provinces will be promptly issued by this Department on application in accordance with the passport regulations.

(Signed.) WM. H. SEWARD.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT WORKS.

Information has been received at the Navy Department from Acting Master GILLESPIE, of the United States bark *Brasilvia*, on duty in St. Amors Sound, Ga., that the boats of that vessel have made several incursions inland, destroying salt works, consisting of ten kettles of seven hundred gallons each; twelve kettles of five hundred gallons each; twenty cans of four by six feet, and three hundred bushels of salt. The boats also liberated thirty negroes and captured a number of Confederate prisoners. The salt works were situated eighteen miles up Turtle River on the creeks leading into the Buffalo Swamps. The enemy's force in that portion of the country consists of one hundred Confederate soldiers and seventy-five militiamen.

MRS. LINCOLN'S AFTERNOON RECEPTION.

Mrs. LINCOLN'S first Saturday afternoon reception of the season took place to-day. It was attended by a large number of ladies, including those connected with the families of members of the Cabinet, of the foreign Ministers, and of members of Congress.

WHAT A REFUGEE SAYS.

A refugee, who left Richmond two weeks ago, says: "The report that LEE has sent troops to meet SHERMAN in South Carolina is confirmed, but the knowledge of all military movements is so well kept that it is not known in the rebel army what troops nor the number that have gone, although it is now three weeks since they started. The upper classes among the people of Richmond profess to be confident of the success of the Confederacy, but the poorer classes, who have severely felt the effect of the depreciated currency, are heartily sick and tired of the war, and are anxious for any mode of relief."

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, yesterday, confirmed the following nominations by the President:

Brig.-Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, United States Army, Major-General of Volunteers, to be Major-General, Aug. 12, 1864, *vice* Wool, retired.

Brig.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, United States Army, Major-General of Volunteers, to be Major-General, Nov. 8, 1864, *vice* McClellan, resigned.

Brig.-Gen. George H. Thomas, United States Army, Major-General of Volunteers, to be Major-General, Dec. 15, 1864, *vice* Fremont, resigned.

Maj. Winfield S. Hancock, Quartermaster United States Army and Major-General of Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 12, 1864, *vice* McPherson, deceased.

Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, Thirteenth United States Infantry, Major-General Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 20, 1864, *vice* Sherman, appointed Major-General.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Somerset Robinson, to be Surgeon.

Capt. John L. Broome, to be Major in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. William H. Parker, to be Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieut. Lewis E. Fagan, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Francis N. Harrington, of District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; First Lieut. John A. Burroughs, to be Captain in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieuts. Frederick T. Peet and Edward P. Meeker, to be First Lieutenants.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. Wm. P. Hall, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander.

Acting Masters J. S. Warner, James C. Gibson, Geo. W. Rogers, John Rogers, Henry S. Wetmore, Jno. W. Atkinson and Peter O. Kell, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenants for duty on the Mississippi Squadron.

The Senate also confirmed the following as Assessors of Internal Revenue:

Edgar Needham, Third District of Kentucky; Wm. V. B. Wardewll, Territory of New-Mexico; Truman C. Evarts, Territory of Montana; C. P. Bodfish, Territory of Idaho; William M. Spencer, Second District of Kentucky; David G. Goodloe, Fifth District of Kentucky; Thomas H. Gorush, Fourth District of Maryland; Philander Draper, Fourth District of Missouri; Henry J. Jaeger, Sixth District of Pennsylvania; George H. Woodbridge, Fifteenth District of Ohio; Hiram Potter, Jr., to be Commissioner for North Carolina. Collectors of Internal Revenue: Nathaniel B. Langford, Territory of Montana; Philip Speed, Third District of Kentucky; George D. Blakey, Second District of Kentucky; Willard Davis, Fifth District of Kentucky; John J. Anderson, Sixth District of Kentucky; Alexander H. Martin, Fourth District of Missouri; Chas. S. Dana, Second District of Vermont; George O. Iceser, First District of Kentucky; Samuel R. Dawson, Second District of West Virginia; George W. Lands, Fifth District of Maryland; Silas Cheek, Ninth District of Illinois.

PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

The following named officers have been promoted by the President to be Brevet Brigadier Generals in the regular army for meritorious and faithful service. Col. Satherlee, Col. Shiras, Maj. Easten, Col. E. D. Townsend, Col. Hoffman, Brevet Col. Vinton, Brevet Col. Vanvliet, Brevet Col. Rufus Ingalls, Col. Scriver, Brevet Col. Price, Col. George Wright.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Speaker COLFAX'S first reception of the season, last night, was largely attended. Gen. BANKS was among the more prominent guests.

CONFIRMATIONS—MISCELLANEOUS.

President LINCOLN has recognized EARNEST NAPOLEON MARIE GODEAUX, as Consul of France at New-Orleans, and FRANZ AUGUST HOFFMAN, as Consul of the Dukedom of Saxe Miningen, for the State of Illinois.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of THOS. B. SMITH, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Tombez, Peru, and also the following Acting Masters, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenants in the navy:

Charles G. Arthur, Ezra Leonard, James Sherrill, W. Eben Hoyt, Charles A. Boutelle, Alonzo W. Maldam, Walter H. Garfield, Edward Baker, G. W. D. Patterson, W. E. Dennison, M. L. Churchill, W. P. Rogers, W. G. Sleeper, W. Duraun, Frederick John Gover, J. S. French, T. E. Baldwin, Wm. H. Latham, Alvin Phinney, Henry Churchill, John W. Balch, Chas. DeBevoise, Chas. P. Clark, Thos. C. Dunn, Geo. Taylor, D. A. Campbell, Jas. H. Magrue, F. T. Baury, Geo. B. Livingston, Robt. B. Ely, Wm S. Sheldon, L. D. D. Voorhes, L. Gusta Vasalle, Felix McCarley, Frederick D. Stuart, Henry J. Coop, Wm. L. Martine, B. C. Dean, Wm. McGloria and George E. Nelson; and Martin Freeman to be an acting volunteer and Lieutenant.

After a long confinement to his residence, caused by a fracture of his arm, Assistant Secretary SEWARD has resumed his duties at the State Department.

TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION.

Slavery Declared Forever Abolished—Parson Brownlow Nominated for Governor.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Nashville, which says:

"The Tennessee State Convention have unanimously passed a resolution declaring slavery forever abolished, and prohibiting it throughout the State.

The convention also passed a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from recognizing property in man, and forbidding it from requiring compensation to be made to the owners of slaves.

A resolution was also adopted abrogating the declaration of State independence, and the military league made with the Confederate States in 1861; also abrogating all the laws and ordinances passed in pursuance hereof.

All the officers appointed by the acting Governor since his accession to office were confirmed.

The propositions of the convention are to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 22d of February, and on the 4th of March an election is to be held for Governor and members of the Legislature.

Nearly three hundred delegates participated in the proceedings of the convention, and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed.

Parson BROWNLOW is the unanimous choice of the convention for Governor."

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Tennessee Union State Convention, in its session to-day, nominated Parson W. G. BROWNLOW for Governor by acclamation.

A delegate asked if he would accept, whereupon he responded in the following language:

GENTLEMEN: I settle the controversy by assuring you that I will accept. (Applause.) I cannot be expected to do anything more, and I certainly ought to do no less than tender to you, as a convention, my sincere and unfeigned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred upon me. I will not speak to you at length now, gentlemen, but what I lack in speaking, if the people should ratify the nomination made by you, I will try to make up in deeds and acts; and, God being my help, if you will send up a Legislature to reorganize the militia and pass other necessary business, I will put an end to this infernal system of guerrilla fighting in the State, in East, Middle and West Tennessee, if we have to shoot every man concerned in such business. [Loud and long continued applause, amid which the Parson retired.]

The convention are nominating members of the Legislature to-night.

The river is two feet deep on the shoals, and is falling.

Emancipation Rejoicings in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 14.

Gov. FLETCHER issued a proclamation to-day, declaring Missouri a Free State, in accordance with the Emancipation Ordinance passed by the State Convention. Hundreds of business houses and private residences were brilliantly illuminated to-night. Bands of music are playing, fire-works are exploding, and thousands of enthusiastic citizens throng the streets to witness the grand spectacle

Sinking of the Schooner Sarah B. James.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

The schooner *Sarah B. James*, of Fall River, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, with coal on Government account, experienced a heavy gale and lost her rudder. On the 9th inst., the vessel being in sinking condition, she was abandoned, and the crew were saved by the brig *Darien*, which arrived here to-day.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 14.

Six hundred rebel prisoners, captured by GRIERSON, arrived at Memphis on the 11th inst.

The rebel Governor of Tennessee, ISHAM G. HARRIS, is on a visit to FORREST, at Paris, Tenn.

The steamer *Silver Moon* passed here to-day for Cincinnati, with 568 bales of cotton.

Relief for Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The *Bulletin* reports that the subscriptions in this city for the relief of the Savannah sufferers up to noon to-day amounted to $21,000. The amount will be increased.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The steamer *Greyhound*, with supplies for the people of Savannah, sailed from this port this afternoon.

Obituary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 14.

Hon. THOMAS KEMPSHALL, Ex-Member of Congress, and one of the earliest settlers of this city, died this morning of rheumatism of the heart.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 14.

Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, a Democratic Member of the House of Assembly, died this evening of pneumonia, at the United States Hotel. He has been sick for some time, but was able to take his seat on Tuesday, at the first meeting of the Assembly.

Guerrilla Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Cherokee Bayou, Ark., under Lieut. RAINS, a few days since, killed nineteen guerrillas, captured a number of prisoners and fifty horses.

Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The train last night going west on the Toledo Railroad was thrown into a ditch near Norwalk. Eleven persons were injured; none killed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen—News from South and Central America—The Status of the Spanish-Peruvian Difficulty.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, SEABURY, from Aspinwall Jan. 6, with mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

A. & P. S. S. Co	$17,936 92	W.H. & F.B. Taylor	$ 6,849 18
J. H. Coghill	5,200 00	Strauss Bros.& Co	34,086 28
J. B. Newton & Co	53,000 00	Dewitt, Kittle&Co	30,000 00
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	13,680 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,991 91
H. Cohn & Co	33,200 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	140,874 87
Order	17,700 00		
Total			$383,519 16

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

The regular British mail steamship from Valparaiso and intermediate ports arrived at this port on the morning of the 4th instant. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 17th, and from Callao and Lima to the 28th ultimo.

The *Chili* brings £345,250 in specie, all of which is for transmission to England.

Freights for Southampton, 181 packages specie, value £345,250, 306 ceroons bark, and 10 packages sundries. For Liverpool, 8,160 ingots copper, 48 bars tin, 40 ceroons ratanis, 1,000 bales orchilla, 2,774 bales cotton, 1,096 bags barilla, 30 ceroons malico, 67 ceroons bark, 520 bales sheep's wool, 315 bales alpaca wool. For New-York, 1 box. For Central America, 250 bags flour. For Panama, 390 bags flour, 3 horses, 97 packages sundries.

CHILI.

The tedious Peruvian question, which has always engaged the attention of the people of Chili, has now assumed an unlooked for aspect of contemptibleness, in the sudden change of sanguine expectation to the gloom of disappointment. From the news by the former steamer, of the conflagration of the Admiral's ship and the promise of President PEZET that the Peruvian squadron should fight on the 28th of November, every one anxiously looked for the accounts of an engagement in which their superiority in number and *materiel* had given victory to the Peruvians.

But the news soon spread, after the impatiently expected steamer arrived, that the Commanders of the Peruvian fleet had informed their President that they deemed the force at their disposal inadequate to cope with the Spaniards.

Furnished with the declaration of the Commanders of its squadron, the Peruvian Government represented to the American Congress, sitting at Lima, that to risk an attack upon the Spanish squadron, even reduced as it was by disaster, was to expose the Peruvian Navy, four times superior in strength, to the most certain ruin. Whereupon the American Congress answered, "Peru had better leave fighting alone," the only reply that could be given after such a statement.

The Spanish frigates *Blanca* and *Villa de Madrid*, it is supposed, have proceeded direct to the Chinchas. The Spanish frigate *Berenguela* entered Valparaiso Bay for provisions and put to sea again after a few hours, probably to join the other two.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, is quoted at 45d.

PERU.

For so many mails past we have been wishing that a crisis in the Spanish-Peruvian difficulty was at hand, that we hardly venture now to give those interested in the affairs of Peru abroad the hope that the settlement is nearer at hand than ever. But we have to advise that since our last mail the ships of the Spanish reinforcement have arrived at Chinchas in excellent order, well manned and well found in stores of every kind. The three newly arrived frigates are the *Ville de Madrid*, a magnificent vessel of 3,000 tons, the *Bereuguela* and *Blanca*. These last are also large ships, and all carrying heavy guns. Admiral PAREJA has assumed command, and has since their arrival been occupied in thoroughly refitting the whole squadron, and in gun practice. On the Admiral's side we hear of no communication having proceeded to the Peruvian Government; nor has he directly initiated any line of policy for closing the difficulty. He is said, however, to have ample power from the Cabinet of Madrid; and there is an impression, created by casual remarks made by him to neutral parties, that his own opinions are favorable to an amicable settlement if possible; but we have now had published in the newspapers a remarkable note of the Foreign Minister at Madrid, which, on the other hand, indicates a determination on the part of the Home Government to push matters to extremity, and to extract from Peru, under terror of the squadron now threatening, concessions which it would be most humiliating to Peru to make.

On the part of Peru, it now turns out that after month's of boasting of the powers of her fleet, the Commanders of the vessels report their inability to act on the offensive against the enemy; her diplomacy is now exhausted by the reply of the Peruvian Foreign Minister to the note above referred to from Madrid, which he closes in these terms: "Finally I do declare in the name of the Republic,

1st. That it is Spain who is bound to give satisfaction to Peru, a fact which nobody can deny.

2d. That the Republic is ready to make such concessions to Spain as are compatible with justice and common sense; but

3d. That she is ready to submit rather to the greatest sacrifices, than subscribe to humiliating conditions, in detriment to her honor and dignity;" and the Peruvian Government has, therefore, now thrown itself on the South American Congress, still sitting in Lima, for advice and guidance in the present extremity. On the 25th inst., the Secretary of the Congress was dispatched in a neutral steamer to the Chinchas, to intimate formally to Admiral PAREJA that the question was now being so treated that it became positively a South American question, and that hostilities against Peru would be viewed as against the Confederated Republics. We have been told that his message was coolly received by the Admiral, and that nothing was accomplished by the Secretary, who returned immediately to Lima.

From the tenor of the language used toward Peru by the Ministry of Madrid, and from every phase of the question which has yet transpired, it is most generally believed that the Spanish squadron will be at Callao in a few days to enforce an *ultimatum*. There is a chance that, after the intimation of the South American Congress, the Admiral may hesitate to involve Spain in hostilities with the whole of South America, and that he may await further instructions from home; but we live now in hourly expectation of seeing the Spanish fleet in Callao waters in an offensive attitude. The Peruvian Admiral has required all the shipping to be removed out of range of the forts. The new iron-clad *Loa* is kept under steam day and night, and a Peruvian steamer is sent out every evening to be on the look-out till morning. And in such circumstances the mail leaves us at the close of 1864. Notwithstanding the uncertainty which, since April last, has prevailed, general trade has been but little effected. This has been a great year for Peru in exports; and while the resources of the Government from the guano deposits have suffered a tremendous drain by the extraordinary preparations for war, and the lamentable waste of money, agriculture has received a remarkable impulse during the year, and the value of exports shows a wonderful increase over those of 1863. The present steamer takes away from Callao 1,706 bales of cotton.

Exchange on London, 37d.

The *Chili* brings 2,000 tons of cargo, weight and measurement, being the largest cargo ever brought from the South Pacific ports.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central America, arrived here on the morning of Dec. 30, 1864, with passengers and freight.

Freight for Southampton—1,310 ceroons indigo, 112 ceroons cochineal, 5 boxes silver, 1 box gold, 21 boxes specie, 2 packages merchandise, 1 box samples. For New-York—586 dry hides, 33 ceroons indigo, 18 ceroons cochineal, 61 bales cotton, 3 bales deer skins, 21 bales India-rubber, 1 bale chocolate. For Liverpool—573 ceroons indigo, 95 bales cotton, 77 ceroons cochineal, 18 bags coffee, 7 cans balsam, 31 bales deer skins, 1 box samples. For Aspinwall—50 ceroons indigo. For South Pacific—186 bags coffee, 34 ceroons indigo, 1 box samples. For San Francisco—1 box merchandise. For Panama—117 bags sugar, 1 bag coffee, 60 ceroons indigo, 9 bags rice, 7 packages merchandise, 5 packages specie.

Weather at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 14.

A driving snow-storm commenced here last night, and still continues. It will doubtless impede travel. The weather is mild.

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

Resumption of Business—The Gas Company, Schools, &c., in Operation—A Meeting of Chaplains.

KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY.

Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry command will not be reviewed this week. The review is indefinitely postponed. This will prove a great disappointment to thousand of readers, especially the fair ones, who were anxious to witness a cavalry review.

UNEMPLOYED NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF SAVANNAH, Jan. 4, 1865.

All unemployed negroes in this city will report immediately to the office of the Post Quartermaster, for the purpose of obtaining wood for the city.

Compensation and rations furnished. By order of Brig.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, Comdg.

G. L. PARKER, Capt. and A. Q. M.

GAS.

SAVANNAH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29, 1864.

Pursuant to order from Major-Gen. SHERMAN, this company will continue to furnish gas, subject to its usual rules and resolutions. All officers occupying offices or residences are requested to call at the gas-office, corner Bull and Bay streets, and register their applications in form.

This notice being by authority, all parties failing to report as requested, are notified that the flowing of gas to premises occupied by them will be stopped. A suitable term of credit will be extended to citizens who may for the time be unable to procure United States currency for the payment of their bills.

JAMES R. SMEDBERG, Engineer, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One or two good house servants, (white preferred.) Apply at the corner of Bull and Gordon streets.

EDUCATION.

The Savannah College for young ladies, (boarding and day school,) will resume its exercises on Tuesday, Jan. 3. For particulars, inquire of the professors at the Screven House, entrance on Bull-street.

The Classical School for boys will resume its regular exercises on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865. For particulars with regard to terms, &c., apply to the professors, Screven House, corner of Congress and Bull streets.

WHO TOOK THE CITY?

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: The occupation of the City of Savannah by our invincible and victorious forces, after such a comparatively bloodless siege, is a subject, not only in the army, but at home, among those who sincerely pray for our success, of universal jubilation.

The evacuation of this beautiful city, the metropolis of the Empire State of the South, is a strong indication of the tottering strength of this once gigantic rebellion, which at one time threatened the permanency of our cherished liberties and institutions.

As many foolish disputes have arisen among "the boys" as to which corps had the honor of taking Savannah, I would here state, without prejudice or partiality to any portion of our gallant army, that when Gen. W. B. HAZEN, commanding the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, took Fort McAllister by storm—a fort so well fortified, and defended by the best engineering skill—then Savannah was in a manner at our mercy. By the taking of this fort by Gen. HAZEN, a "cracker line" was opened, and free communication with the broad Atlantic and the "rest of mankind."

The taking of Fort McAllister can be proudly ranked with the most daring and brilliant achievements of the war; and it is to the noble boys of the Seventh Ohio, Ninetieth and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, the honor is due, being the first to enter the fort in the face of every obstacle that the malice and ingenuity of man could devise, planting, with shouts of exultant victory, on its highest parapet the national emblem of liberty and independence.

VERITAS.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEETING.

The call for a Chaplain's meeting, published in the *Savannah Republican* of the 3d, brought together between thirty and forty chaplains of the army of Georgia, quite filling the reception room of Gen. HOWARD'S headquarters. The General was present and gave utterance to one of those cordial Christian greetings which have made him the idol of the Army Chaplains.

The Rev. Mr. ALVORD, Secretary of the American Tract Society, was present and addressed the meeting.

He was followed by the several Captains representing the different corps, in interesting accounts of their labors. At the suggestion of the Agent of the Christian Commission, it was determined to hold daily religious meetings at the Mariner's Chapel, on Bay-street. The following resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Mariner's Church.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That while there are disheartning influences for chaplains in the fields, yet we are grateful for the many encouragements given us by the officers and men of our several regiments, and especially by the blessing which God is bestowing upon our labors.

Resolved, That we labor and pray for larger moral and spiritual blessings, and that the churches at home be earnestly desired to remember us in all their applications.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, every regiment should be supplied with a Chaplain, and that we do all in our power to introduce such men to destitute regiments, who may come among us recommended to this office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Savannah in a Social Aspect.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 6.

Savannah is the seat of justice of Chatham County, and the largest, oldest, and wealthiest city in Georgia. It is situated on the southeast bank of the Savannah River, on a high bluff, forty feet above low water mark, twelve miles, in a direct line, from the ocean, and eighteen miles by the circuitous course of the river.

The city is in north latitude 32° 4' 36", west longitude 81° 8' 18" from Greenwich, and 4° 6' 54" west longitude from Washington City; 158 miles east-southeast from Milledgeville, 120 miles southeast from Augusta, 90 miles from Charleston, and 622 miles from ABRAHAM'S bosom and the White House.

As every intelligent observer will remark, the word *Savannah* dials the whole face of the surrounding country, and the city, in itself, reminds one of the scenery, and grandeur and romance of Italy. In the piping days of peace—and in those days there were statistics—its population numbered 30,000 souls; but to-day not more than two-thirds of that number could be mustered in or out.

No city of the rebellion has contributed more lavishly to the support of a wicked war; and, as the fruits thereof, none is more humiliated, or humble, or sad. On the street, at church, or in the drawing-room, nearly every lady you meet is dressed in black—love's sackcloth and ashes for the lost! The penitence of a thief, who has been caught stealing sheep, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, for his shame, is even more respectable than the long faces and sorrowful mein worn by the male inhabitants, "the noble chivalry of the South!" And the little children (Heaven bless 'em) do honor to their royal blood by singing that beautiful Southern stanza,

"JEFF. DAVIS rides a very fine horse,
And LINCOLN rides a mule;
JEFF. DAVIS is a gentleman,
And LINCOLN is a fool!"

with heart-rending variations to the ignorant mudsills of the North.

The citizens are representatives of Europe, Asia, Africa and of Oceanica, as well as of America, and the number of languages spoken in Savannah is astonishing. It is but justice to the Americans to remark that of all others they are the most loyal. The British subjects (of mental delusion) are the most bitter enemies of the Union, of the flag, and of the army.

The city plot is as remarkable as the effect of it is enchanting. The streets run parallel throughout the length and breadth of the city, and on every street there is a perfect square with its little park inclosed with iron railings. When the trees put on the robes of Spring, and the flowers open to the light of its sun, these parks become fragrant bowers full of singing birds and of floral offerings. There are thirty of these parks or squares in the city.

South Broad-street, in Savannah, is the most beautiful, with its four rows of sycamores, and live oaks and magnolias, and its lawn of green in the centre. Bull-street is the most fashionable, as it is the one which leads to Forsyth-place, and the monuments and the many churches are in that street—a fact which the young ladies do not forget when they indulge in a promenade. Jones-street is the most aristocratic, so far as private residences and elegant surroundings are concerned, and no doubt it represents as much wealth as any other. Bay-street is the avenue of business in the city, and where the cotton merchants had their well-furnished counting-rooms and warehouses. It runs parallel with the river, and commands splendid views in South Carolina.

The whole city is imported; the manufacture of mechanics and merchants from the North and old world. It has a town clock, an organized Fire Department, and is not without gas-light. The public buildings, the warehouses, the depots, and many of the private residences will compare with those of New-York or Washington.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Jan. 16: Nos. 83, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.

FROM NASHVILLE.

A Memorable and Auspicious Year—Grandeur and Significance of the November Election—A Transparent Issue and Momentous Result—Union Progress and Rebel Decadence in and About Tennessee—How the Spirit of the Age and Logic of Events Affect Kentucky.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

The year that has just closed will be written down as one of the most memorable in the annals hereafter to illustrate our history, and especially the present crisis in it. The events which this year has witnessed, bearing auspiciously on the continuance of our national unity, and conspiring to bring the rebellion nearer its complete and final overthrow, are as momentous as they are significant. Let us see what the year has brought forth, or rather what Providence has wrought for us within the year, and how the prospect appears now, compared with what it was a twelve month ago.

A Presidential election has signalized the year. An exciting event in the quietest times, and occasionally marked by fierce partisan animosity, betokening serious disturbances in communities. But while the storm of civil war was abroad in the land, agitating society from its profoundest depths, and lowering and muttering as if about to let loose upon us the fell demons of discord and anarchy, the election came, and the opportunity for striking a deadly blow at the life of the Republic given. The election passed, and the blow was not struck. No attempt was made to strike it. The freeman's most precious right and privilege was exercised freely and securely as it had been in the nation's calmest hour. The storm of war raging all round seemed even to promote the quiet of the ballot-box. A more peaceable election the country never saw before. Angry passion had given place to reason; brute violence shrank abashed before the intelligent voter's calm gaze, and it was so everywhere. And when the mighty vote had been cast and counted, it was found how significant had been the still but thoughtful earnestness of the people who cast it. By a majority of upward of four hundred thousand, they had decided that the war for national unity, and against the dismemberment of the country, was just and righteous, and *must go on at all hazards*, till the grand object should be fully achieved.

This vote, thus characterized and thus resulting, is the event of the year, standing out grandly in the forefront, throwing all others into shade. Its importance is inconceivable. It was often said during the canvass that the people seemed not aware of the stupendous consequences involved in the issue. They proved themselves to be really well aware of them. The issue presented to them was a simple one and intelligible enough. It was this: National unity, involving the continuance of every good that had made this the benignest of Governments to all classes of citizens; or, separation into fragments, involving endless discord, with disaster, decadence and final dissolution and ruin. The issue was this and only this, and the people saw it clearly and met it manfully. Their utterance was as authoritative as it was intelligent. It has produced, is producing now, the most potential effects and on the widest scale. The free country feels them, and bends her mighty resources with redoubled energy against the aspiring foe that aims to divide and mutilate. The rebellion feels them, and reels and totters while struggling to strike. Europe feels them, and the enemies of our unity there, cower, as they virtually confess that all is lost for the rebel cause they would fain bolster up. Truly, then, may it be said that the year 1864, vocal as it is with this sublime popular utterance springing from the deepest conviction, is the most trumpet-tongued year in behalf of freedom and true progress and of all that can strengthen, adorn and bless the land, that the century has seen.

Viewed from this standpoint of Tennessee, the military events of the year, so many of which stand closely connected with this region as their theatre, have been marked by signal progress in the direction of maintaining the Union and prostrating the rebellion. Gen. SHERMAN left his headquarters here in April to join his army at Chattanooga. The beginning of September he entered Atlanta as its conqueror, and the 21st of December saw Savannah in possession of his gallant and ever victorious legions. The unvarying and brilliant successes illustrating the whole period from May to the close of December, are surely without a parallel in the history of the rebellion, if all history indeed can furnish a fair parallel.

The moral effect of these magnificent marches to victory, is greater than the material effect, great as this latter unquestionably is. Rebel hopes, till lately buoyant, of continuing the conflict successfully, have been extinguished far and wide by these terrible blows. The bitter confessions coming from their presses, the cries of distress, and almost of despair, bursting from the lips of public functionaries, the tone of despondency in regard to the future, heard from every part of the Confederacy, proclaim that their repeated disasters are falling with crushing weight upon these enemies of the Government. Even the arming of their slaves, a project which, if soberly suggested a year ago, would have been received with derision and curses, is now seriously revolved, and will be very likely, ere long, to become a fact. It tells the sore straits to which rebellion is reduced. The Chicago Convention, hardly four months ago, called the war for the Union "a failure." If that convention were to meet now with a platform to elect, it would hardly fail to sympathize with rebel wails, and own that some slight success, at least, had attended the Union armies.

Then as to Tennessee proper, it stands to-day all scarred and bleeding, indeed, but safe and free from any fears of rebel daring and desperation. What HOOD could not do, a less reckless warrior will hardly venture to attempt. No army more thoroughly discomfited and broken than HOOD'S, has been seen during the rebellion. What part of it escaped over the Tennessee, got over in the attitude of a mob. The State is rid effectually of rebel rule, not only, but of rebel raids, or soon will be, if it is not now. Indeed, it is something remarkable that since HOOD'S overthrow and scamper toward the Tennessee, we have heard nothing of raids, great or small, in this region. Of course, the guerrillas are not all dead, but they seem badly scared, and afraid to act. These gentry will be heard of again, no doubt, but their time of punishment is coming; and, with the progress of law and order, their bloody-depredations will grow less frequent, until, the halter everywhere staring them in the face, they will totally vanish.

The State, however, is secure against enterprises like that of HOOD, just squelched. The people are growing awake to what their true interests demand. They want no more fighting for a phantasy—their homes desolated and their treasures despoiled by the process. They want law and order, and freedom, and the old secure prosperity, once more; and they will get them soon. Next Monday, a State Convention meets in the Capitol, to evolve order out of the recent chaos, to consider the State's situation and wants, and to devise measures to meet existing emergencies. The time is thought to be about ripe for the State to resume the exercise of her legitimate functions as one of the sisterhood of States. This

has been superseded, not destroyed. The recent great military successes here will give a strong impulse to this work, and the people's determination is, to carry it on till completed.

Kentucky is catching the spirit of the age. Her tone in relation to the war and slavery has greatly changed within a year. She is less rampant in clinging to the "domestic institution." The thunderous voice of the people through the ballot-box in November has "given her pause." She not only sees, but begins to acknowledge that slavery is doomed. A recent editorial in the Louisville *Journal*, warmly advocating the passage at *this session* of Congress of the Constitutional amendment, in reference to slavery, holds such language as this: "Such is the demoralized condition of slavery in Kentucky; so great the present evils and annoyances suffered thereby, and so much greater those in anticipation, that we believe our Legislature at its approaching reconvention would be sustained by the people in avowing: First, *that the rebellion has virtually destroyed the institution in this State.* Second, that the sooner we can get rid of the *shadow* of a slave labor system, and grasp the *substance* of a compensated labor system, the better will it be for the interests of labor, the *moral condition of the negro*, and all the industrial pursuits of the Commonwealth."

Think of such a declaration appearing in the columns of the *Journal* but three short months ago. It is the evidence of people reduced by folly and improvidence to a dismal situation, growing reflective and wise through necessity, and like the prodigal, "coming to themselves." It is a good augury of a sane and honest and prosperous future.

The citizens' meeting in Savannah, too, its action and the sentiments illustrating it, present a vivid commentary on the often-alleged impossibility of reconciling the Southern people to the old Union, so as to enable them to live under it again in harmony and peace. If only this grand and impressive lesson had come from the gaining of Savannah, the result would many times repay all the cost of the capture. The Southern masses are ready to come back, sighing to be shielded again by the folds of the old flag. They are sick of secession, as they may well be, waiting only the opportunity, rejoicing to embrace it, to break loose from the deathly embrace of traitors' arms. Such a lesson, so cheering in itself, so indicative of the rebellion's speedy collapse, is fit to inaugurate the year 1865. Long ere the year ends, the lesson will need no further repetition, for all the "wayward sisters" will find themselves back within the old sheltering fold, from which craft and treachery, in evil hour, beguiled them to wander. C. V. S.

Nashville After the Late Battles—Moral Effect of Thomas' Victory—Rebel Fury Against Hood, and Incredulity About Sherman—Wounded Union Soldiers Making Room for Rebel Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January, 1864.

Nashville, since the battles of the 15th and 16th, has sunk into its wonted calm—that is, if the ceaseless din, clamor, hurry, crowding and confusion, of this densely thronged and busiest of little cities, possessed by the demon of war, can be said at any time to be enjoying a calm. It is comparative calm that it has now, "only this and nothing more," as Poe's raven said. The two hostile armies have left, and are now far away—one fleeing, the other pursuing. The high-wrought excitement of a fortnight, culminating with the thunder of guns, proclaiming the progress of the terrible combat, has subsided, and this has wrought a great calm indeed. The clatter of the hoofs of rushing squadrons, passing from point to point, has ceased to startle the ear, for our gallant cavalry are hanging on HOOD, and harassing his forlorn retreat. The multitudinous wagons of the army, which occupied every available space within the fortifications, blocking up in places the narrow streets, have taken their departure, affording welcome relief. The town has resumed its wonted occupations, and all things move on as unconcernedly, if not quite as regularly *yet*, as though HOOD had never got near Nashville, with a threat to take it, or a fierce battle, the smoke of which is hardly yet dissipated, had not been fought so lately here to baffle him.

The moral effect of this battle and this defeat, has been mighty in middle Tennessee and indeed over all the States. The indignation against HOOD among all secesh sympathizers, is deep, fierce and unmeasured. They loudly proclaim him a fool and a murderer. A fool, to rush on without knowing that the attempt to take the city must prove abortive. A murderer, to sacrifice hecatombs of his heroic though misguided men, in trying to achieve an impossibility. He did this against the remonstrances and even entreaties of his most sagacious captains. Even at Franklin, his wisest Generals besought him not to assail our troops in their strong intrenchments. And one of his Major-Generals, while obliged to execute the frantic commands of his chief, to charge again and again, wept like a child to witness the frightful carnage that resulted from the futile exercise of his poor men's valor as they flung themselves upon destruction.

The result of this madcap's strategy and recklessness is what no sane man could fail to see. The rebellion in Tennessee is virtually ended. So the people see it and feel it. I conversed with an intelligent Tennessean residing in the city, who returned two or three days since from a visit a dozen miles out on Franklin pike, and who had seen a number of his acquaintance along the route, and talked with them on the events of the day. The sentiment was universal. HOOD's discomfiture is the swamping of the rebel cause in Tennessee. Nothing can revive the hopes or brighten the prospects of those who prefer JEFF. DAVIS to legitimate authority. The die is cast. The national Union must remain, and *nolens, volens*, every citizen of the State as a part of one Republic, *must*, unless he expatriates himself, contrive to live under the sway of the stars and stripes, and the sooner he makes up his mind to this the better. This was the way the people talked, and this sentiment, I believe, is pervading the popular mind widely. HOOD, therefore, has been the instrument of Providence, to dispel deceitful vagaries, in Tennessee at least, and to strengthen, if not reawaken, Union sentiments in all candid minds.

The fall of Savannah will scarcely tend to revive delusions, laid to rest by HOOD's defeat. Fort Negley, hard by, is a very patriotic fort—announcing the capture of all cities, with its loudest roar of joy. When the thunder of its mighty guns startled us the other morning, we knew that another city had fallen, even had its peculiarly uttered jubilation been the first intimation received. SHERMAN's quaint "Christmas gift" to "Father Abraham," tickled him more, we venture to say, than any gift of Santa Claus ever did ABRAHAM the boy. It was a pleasure made indefinitely greater by being diffused. The nation shared the delight of the recipient, as the nation with one voice echoes the thanks given to Gen. SHERMAN and his noble army, for the magnificent success attendant on one of the most marvelous military enterprises on record.

The rebels are not quite so jubilant, however. Sundry of them about here are even yet sceptical as to the fact of the victory and Savannah's fall. A friend going in the other day to the ward where Gen. RUCKER, one of two rebel Generals, wounded in the recent battles, was lying with an amputated arm, showed him the paper containing the announcement of SHERMAN's success, in flaming characters. The General read it, and broke out, "it's an abominable lie," using a much stronger and coarser epithet. But said my friend, "there is SHERMAN's dispatches, and did you ever know SHERMAN to say what is not true, in a dispatch?" "The dispatch is a d—n forgery," said the wounded and chafing General; "do you suppose HARDEE could be such a fool as to abandon Savannah without destroying all those locomotives, and burning those 25,000 bales of cotton? Why, the lie is palpable on the face of the whole story." And so, many others beside the General, have reasoned and been anxious to believe. But sober facts puts to flight many an improbability. The chop-fallen General has no doubt found conviction ere now. But if he, an intelligent man, finds faith in a grand Union victory so hard, what wonder that his ignorant followers, and the hosts like them in the South, believe such fantasies as their leaders bid them, glory over imaginary victories, and credit no tidings that show their cause desperate and their sacrifices vain.

Speaking of rebels wounded, brings before me a painful circumstance which, as occurring under my own eye, I must relate. It is known that some fifteen hundred rebel wounded fell into THOMAS' hands at Franklin, as he pursued HOOD through the place. These were to be forwarded to Nashville, and thence further north when able to journey. To accommodate them, an order was issued to empty No. 1 Hospital of all our sick and wounded soldiers, and move them into the tent hospital connected with No. 2. The number of tents with floors in this latter establishment is about sixty, each tent capable of accommodating sixteen patients; while No. 1—being the gun factory, as I have described in other letters—is one of the largest hospitals, and with the best accommodations in the city. Connected with this, and forming the same hospital is a large and elegant building fronting College-street, and used formerly as a public school. The two buildings may accommodate twelve or fourteen hundred patients.

Well, the inmates of these were ordered into the tents to make room for the rebel wounded, in the warmer and more commodious edifices in question. They were the suffering heroes, very many of them, of the battles of the 15th and 16th, exposing limb and life there freely, to protect Nashville, hurl HOOD from his defences, and exalt the dear old flag above the prostrate enemies of the Government. They did their work well, and paid dearly for their devotion. They were carried out on stretchers on the 21st inst., five days after the great victory, and one of the coldest days here of the season. Many of them had lost a leg or arm, or were suffering from severe and painful wounds in various parts of the body. They were put into cold tents, which on that day, from an almost total absence of fuel, were but a few degrees warmer than the open air. In not a few cases the wounds were so serious and sore, that the least movement was an agony. The poor fellows felt themselves deeply outraged, when they understood *for whom* they were undergoing this additional, and, as they conceived it, most superfluous torture. They could not but contrast this excessive tenderness for the comfort of rebel prisoners with the horrible barbarities practiced upon their hapless comrades at Andersonville and other places; and their wounded feelings found vent in loud and indignant denunciations of the "authority" that could issue an order so unpitying, and under circumstances so humiliating;

We know well what "military necessity" is, and we bow to the *real thing*, even though it sometimes inflicts individual hardship and suffering, for the public good. But a "necessity" for the removal of our suffering soldiers, as described, must be of the most urgent and imperative character to give the step a shadow of justification. The rebel wounded could have been put in the tents and others erected, (as many have been since, and are not yet occupied,) and our own bleeding braves have remained undisturbed, as they should, to the greater comforts of the hospitals whither they were first borne. It might be easier to guard the wounded prisoners and require fewer men to do it, in the large buildings than in the tents, and this is offered as a reason for the order removing. But wounded men don't require many to guard them; or if they required a regiment in this case—or even if the most of them got away through an insufficient guard, better this, far better, than to wound or inflict an unnecessary pang upon soldiers who had, with toil and blood, just wrought out a splendid victory for the Union.

This case, I am happy to say, is an exceptional one, in the treatment of our soldiers, and I have dwelt on it accordingly. I have not found the first man yet, officer, private or civilian, if not in sympathy with rebels, who does not denounce this procedure as a gross wrong to our soldiers. Certainly, those who fight our battles, bearing the heat and burden of this mighty conflict, shrinking from no ghastly form of bodily injury, are entitled to the most faithful care and attention that can be given them when borne in bleeding and mangled from the battle. To wrong these helpless ones, or wring from them one unnecessary groan, is cruel as treason. C. V. S.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

No Military News—The Condition of Winchester.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.

There is no legitimate military news at present in this department. The only demonstrations by the enemy are made by small scouting detachments, and these hardly appear often enough to keep the pickets awake.

I see, by a letter published in one of the Richmond papers from Winchester, that the terrible Yankees have made sad havoc with many buildings in that place. This will be news to the good people who reside there, as well as to the troops occupying the town. I venture to say that private property was never less molested in any large village occupied by troops, and especially where a portion of the inhabitants have given so much provocation. Had it not been for the fact that there are a large number of Union families in Winchester, it is possible, indeed, altogether probable, that there might have been some ground to base an accusation of a wanton destruction of property; but, as it is, there is no ground whatever for such a charge. True, a few buildings have been destroyed, but these were unoccupied and comparatively worthless. As regards the "Union Hotel," that property was involved in the destruction of BAKER & BROTHERS' warehouse, which was fired two years ago in retaliation for the wanton murder of a Union soldier while taking grain from one of the lofts to feed his horse. The market-house, of which the correspondent referred to says, "nothing remained but the brick pillars," is in as good condition as it ever was, and is used for the storage of forage. The letter was evidently intended to do something toward "firing the Southern heart" in a feeble way. E. A. PAUL.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Expedition into Florida—The Plantations.

FROM FORT BARRANCAS.

THE EXPEDITION INTO FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

FORT BARRANCAS, Fla., Friday, Dec. 20, 1864.

Since my last letter we have had many changes. Gen. BAILEY has been relieved, Col. ROBINSON, Ninety-seventh United States Colored, taking temporary command. He was relieved by Brig.-Gen. THOS. J. MCKEAN.

Gen. MCKEAN is a perfect gentleman, and the command here like him very much. He is an old and tried soldier, and we think ranks among the best.

Everything here is moving along slowly but surely in the way of improvements. Buildings are being erected by the Assistant Quartermaster for storage, offices, etc., and in a short time this post will be in a good condition to facilitate business, and make the command perfectly comfortable. The weather is miserably foggy and damp, and has been so for several days. We have had no steamer from New-Orleans, therefore, no mail for more than a week, I suppose the fog being so thick the boats cannot run.

The troops of this command have just returned from another successful raid. They started last Tuesday, 13th, in the afternoon, commanded by Col. GEO. D. ROBINSON, Ninety-seventh United States Colored Infantry. The command consisted of the Second Maine and First Florida Cavalry, and the Ninety-seventh, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-second Colored Infantry, amounting to in all about sixteen hundred men.

Our forces encountered the enemy going up, commanded by Gen. SCALLON, at the Escambia River, and drove him; pushing on they reached the village of Pollard, where they found a large quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipages, Quartermaster's stores, Confederate States stores, ordnance, etc., which was destroyed, with the buildings containing the same. They also destroyed the railroad depot and building pertaining to the same, and ten miles of railroad, including two long trestle-bridges.

In the mean time the enemy had been notified at Mobile, and from there a force was sent, amounting to fourteen hundred men, under Gen. MCKEITH, to intercept Col. ROBINSON on his return. Col. R. found them at the Little Escambia River, where they had torn up the bridge. With Gen. MCKEITH's force in front and Gen. SCALLON in the rear, harrassing the train, Col. R. found himself in rather close quarters, but proved himself equal to the emergency. He ordered his infantry to charge across the bridge, having nothing but the string-pieces to cross on, and headed the column himself. The order was obeyed with alacrity, gallantry, and with such dogged determination that the enemy were forced to give way, leaving their dead on the field.

In this charge Col. ROBINSON was wounded in two places in the right leg, one of which is very serious. After he fell, Lieut.-Col. SPERLING, Second Maine, assumed command. From this time until the column reached Pine Barren Creek it was constant skirmishing.

At Pine Barren the enemy again made a bold and decided stand, and made an attack on us at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, fighting desperately and disputing every inch of ground for an hour and a half, when they were completely routed and were not again seen during the return march.

The casualties on our side is one commissioned officer, (Lieut. BOUGHTON, Ninety-seventh United States Colored Infantry), and fourteen men killed, three commissioned officers and sixteen men wounded. The enemy's loss is very heavy, but the number is not known, thirty-eight dead were counted in one spot. Among their killed is Gen. MCKEITH, and Col. ARMISTEAD, who commanded the Alabama troops. We lost four wagons. They were not captured, but stalled, and had to be abandoned and burned.

We captured thirty-three prisoners, among whom were three captains, a surgeon, and the Post Quartermaster of Pollard.

About one hundred contrabands were brought in, nearly all of whom have signified their intention of enlisting as soldiers and fighting for Uncle Sam.

FROM BATON ROUGE.

A SCOUT TOWARD CLINTON.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sunday, Dec. 25, 1864.

Since the departure of the cavalry forces from this point, the enemy is continually displaying himself to the outposts, harrassing the pickets and inviting chase, that they may ambuscade small attacking parties.

Yesterday afternoon, Maj. J. H. CLYBOURNE, commanding the several detachments of cavalry now here, with one hundred men, made a scout toward Clinton, La., capturing twelve prisoners, mounted and equipped. They were mostly armed with shotguns and squirrel rifles, and evidently belong to the gang of bushwhackers that infest this district.

It was learned from the prisoners that claim connection with the regular forces of the enemy, that these bushwhackers are despised alike by the rebels and Yankees, and indeed it was asserted that the rebel Lieut. BROWN had killed one of them the day before. From the best information that can be derived from prisoners and our scouts, it is surmised that a force is collecting at Clifton, La., for the purpose of making a demonstration on Baton Rouge.

TO PLANTERS AND LABORERS.

BUREAU OF FREE LABOR, DEP'T OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—1. The expiration of the present Agricultural and labor year will be February 1, 1865. At that time all laborers will be paid, in pursuance of existing orders, at least one-half the wages earned by them during the year. Pay-rolls will be furnished to each planter by the Superintendent of this Bureau, through the Parish Provost-Marshal, one of which, from each plantation, when properly filled, and paid in presence of, and certified to by the Provost-Marshal of the Parish, or his agent, will be returned to this office for record.

2. Laborers will not be allowed to visit the City of New-Orleans at the close of the year, except under such regulations and in such numbers as may be determined by the Provost-Marshal's Department. It is recommended to planters and other employers, that every necessary facility be afforded to have such holiday amusements on the plantations for the laborers as may be proper; and, if so desired, they be allowed to group together from the various adjoining plantations, to enjoy their festivities in their own way. To this end, either employers, or persons from among the laborers themselves, should make for the laborers such purchases of articles as may be desired by them.

3. Laborers will be allowed to select their places of employment for the coming year, subject to such regulations as may be promulgated by the proper authority. THOMAS W. CONWAY, Superintendent Bureau of Free Labor.

Approved: By command of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT.

JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr., Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Gen. HURLBUT has issued an order embodying that of Mr. LINCOLN, dated Nov. 16, 1862, regarding the proper observance of the Sabbath. In it he says:

II. The spirit and effect of this order requires that those who are excused by its terms from labor, shall not profane the day of rest by dissipation, and frivolous amusements.

III. Attendance on theatres, billiard rooms, and other places of amusement on Sunday, although tolerated in this community by local custom, is dishonorable and contrary to orders, and to the duties which officers and soldiers owe to themselves and the country, and will not be permitted.

IV. Local officers will make necessary orders for carrying these regulations into effect, and the proper Provost Guards will arrest all officers and soldiers found in violation of this order, after the 1st day of January, 1865.

V. This order will be read to all regiments, batteries and detachments, on the first dress parade, after it is received.

By Command of Major-Gen. HURLBUT.

(Official.) JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr., Captain and A. A. G.

FROM CHICAGO.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Black Laws—Election of Senator—Progress of Enlistments—The Niagara Ship Canal.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

Our Legislature has commenced its session, of which you have been, doubtless, informed by telegraph. Among its first business was the reënactment of the law which expired with the outgoing year, making Treasury notes receivable for taxes. An attempt was made to include the bills of National Banks, but it failed. There is a disposition, however, still to press it, and a bill has been introduced for this purpose. The "Black Laws" also received early attention. In the first place, as if in defiance of public sentiment, Mr. MILLER, Democrat, from Logan County, introduced a resolution reaffirming these infamous enactments, and every Democrat in the House voted in favor of it. The Democratic party appear determined to bury themselves past resurrection under the débris of slavery. The matter ended by instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill for the repeal of these laws. This was done by a decided vote—a prelude to the fate of this relic of barbarism, which has so long disgraced our State.

The election of Senator was attended by a good deal of excitement. The friends of Gov. YATES behaved badly, after the nomination and election, and disgraced themselves with a drunken spree, during which Mr. WASHBURNE, and those who voted for him, were grossly insulted.

MILITARY.

Enlistments are going forward rather slowly under the new call. Only about 175 were received in this district last week. Bounties range from $500 to $750, and there is considerable competition among the sub-districts. Prisoners continue to arrive at Camp Douglas. Four more arrests were made in the city on Friday last, of persons accused of assisting rebel prisoners to escape. It is understood here that the testimony against some of the prisoners from Chicago, now in Cincinnati, is perfectly conclusive.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Our Board of Trade held a meeting upon the subject of the Ship Canal around Niagara Falls, on Friday evening, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The annually increasing commerce of the Northwest demands new or enlarged channels to the markets on the seaboard, both as a relief from the exorbitant tax now levied upon the industry of the Northwest in the shape of transportation charges, and to facilitate reaching market in the shortest possible time; therefore

Resolved, That the immediate construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara by the General Government, is a measure demanded alike by the interests of the producers West and the consumers East.

Resolved, That our experience during the progress of the rebellion which our Government is now engaged in subduing, as well as events now transpiring in Canada, admonish us that the work contemplated in the foregoing resolution cannot be longer delayed by our Government consistently with a due regard for its constitutional obligations "to provide for the public welfare and safety."

Resolved, That a suitable agent (to be appointed by the President and Directors) be employed by this board, to proceed to Washington and urge upon Congress the duty of immediately providing for the construction of the work herein contemplated.

RAILROADS.

Another railroad bridge over the Mississippi has just been completed, thus connecting us by another link to the region beyond. It has been thrown across near Clinton, Iowa, and thus enables the cars on the Chicago and Nebraska railroad to pass the great river and form a continuous line into the heart of Iowa, now over 300 miles in length, and still progressing westward toward its ultimate destination as a branch of the Great Pacific Railroad—a part of the vast system of roads now under the control of the Chicago and Northwestern Company.

The Green Bay line is progressing northward, and will soon be opened to the shores of Lake Superior. There is little more to be done on this line. Our friends up in Wisconsin, but more especially in Milwaukee, are very much disturbed by this extension of the lines terminating here and running through the heart of their State, on account of the diversion of trade which it must cause.

The management of the New-York railroads have raised a storm of indignation about their cars, throughout the northwest, on account of their recent discrimination in their freight tariffs. All the freight that can be held here will remain over until the opening of lake navigation. In the end, I doubt much whether the dividends of the offending roads will be increased by this unjust measure. Chicago is getting too large—the northwest is getting too wealthy to be snubbed with impunity, even by the giant corporations, which almost control the politics of the Empire State.

ON INCOMES.

A list of the incomes over $3,000 in this revenue district for 1863, as returned to the United States Assessor, has just been published. The highest are in the dry goods line—P. PALMER, $333 468: J. V. FARWELL, $197 387, and so on. The latter is one of four in the largest house in the city. These huge profits give us a clew to the cause of the high price of dry goods. The incomes of the same houses for 1864, are said to be much larger even than these. As a specimen of the effect of the war upon some kinds of business, I notice the incomes of the proprietors of the *Daily Tribune*. That concern is owned by a company, which, just prior to the breaking out of the war, was bankrupt and made an assignment. The income of the several stockholders, reported as above for 1863, amounted to over $160,000—probably 100 per cent. on the capital invested. The proprietors of the *Journal*, own up to $35,000; of the *Times* to $19,625, while the *Post* knocks under to $3,000. This does not look as though our publishers were in a starving condition. The highest on the manufacturing list is PETER SCHUTTLER, wagon-maker, $103,000.

PORK-PACKING.

The number of hogs received here since the 1st of October, is 954,175; same time last season, 998,874. Number shipped east, 267,959; last year, 268,501; packed, 686,216; last year, 730,373.

The weather has been moderate for the past week, without snow.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Kentucky Moving—Indications of Progress in the Legislature—Action and Composition of the Union State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 6, 1865.

On the same day, the 5th, our Union State Convention unanimously requested our Congressmen to vote for the proposed Constitutional amendment, inviting the Legislature's coöperation in forwarding this request. Senator JOHN A. PRALL, of Bourbon, offered a resolution in the Senate, (referred to Federal Relations Committee,) earnestly requesting our Congressional Representatives to contribute, by their votes and influence, to the adoption of that amendment; and Representative W. R. KINNEY, of Henderson, offered a joint resolution, (lying on the table one day,) to the same effect. Another important resolution of the Union State Convention will be gravely considered and not unlikely favorably entertained by this Legislature, viz.:

"That, in the judgment of this convention, the slave code of the State should be revised, repealed, or modified so as to be in accordance with the present status of affairs in Kentucky, so far as the State Constitution may permit."

The convention was composed of some of the best blood of many of the very first families of Kentucky. Among the delegates were some distinguished gentlemen who have heretofore acted with the Conservative party. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Judge R. K. WILLIAMS, of the Appellate Court, Hon. W. P. THOMASON, and CHAS. EGINTON, Esq., of Clarke, were on the Resolutions Committee for the State at large. Hon. W. C. GOODLOE, of Fayette, was President. Messrs. CURTIS F. BURNAM, D. S. GOODLOE, B. F. BRISTOW, GEO. D. BLAKEY, MARTIN BIJUR, and other able and influential citizens of Kentucky, were appointed members of the Committee "for the further organization of the Union party in Kentucky, and so far as it can be honorably done, the promotion of the triumph of our cause and principles." Hons. GREEN CLAY SMITH and GREEN ADAMS were among those who eloquently addressed the convention in favor of sustaining the Administration and taking immediate steps to get rid of the institution of slavery in Kentucky. PONTIAC.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

What is Being Done to Preserve Order—Movement of Troops to the Frontier.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our Canadian Government have set themselves about, in right good earnest, to preserve our treaty stipulations with the United States inviolate, and to prevent any future raids, by either Northern skedaddlers or Southern Secessionists, judging from the number of troops which have passed through this town during the past week, on their way to the frontier, where, we understand, they will be stationed as a strong police force, to act promptly and efficiently under the orders of the stipendiary magistrates appointed recently by the Governor-General of the Province; and we must here say that a finer and a nobler looking set of men, clothed in regimentals, we have never seen, all loyal and true as steel, able, willing and eager, under the commands of their superiors to put down, impromptu, any future disturbance, and a stop to any further rascality and villainy; and as the last squad to-night passed through St. Paul's-street here, cheer upon cheer was given by them and answered by our fellow-townsmen in return. We think that we see of late a very great change in the minds of many of our people, especially since the unhappy decision of Mr. Justice COURSAL, of Montreal, recently, whereby some dozen or more St. Albans raiders, as they are commonly called, but, as we think, more properly "Banditti," were hurriedly discharged from custody, and let loose quite too speedily to prey upon the peace and happiness of not only our own community, but also upon that of our next door neighbors, with whom we now are, and always hope to be, on the best terms of amity and concord. And we must say that, that to us illegal decision has aroused our people more than anything else could have done, and will be the "nail" in the coffin of the so-called Confederacy in Canada!

We have often heard it said that British gold was potent; and when we were quite a boy, we saw it charged and alleged that Gen. HULL surrendered the city of Detroit for a bag of British gold; but we don't think that any greenbacks or St. Albans bills had anything to do whatever, as some have intimated, in the unhappy decision above alluded to, which has kicked up such a dust in this Province, and in the United States also, and which will cost our country, we fear, some millions of dollars in maintaining troops, &c., on our own extended lines during the present Winter; but the mistifications of statutes, and the glorious uncertainty of law, no doubt, had something to do with it; and had more time been taken and this intricate matter been referred to our Attorney-General for his opinion, a different result would have been arrived at; but as it is, good in the end will issue therefrom, and hereafter there need be no fears or apprehensions. O. S. PHELPS.

Atlanta as Left by Our Troops.

REPORT OF GEN. HOWARD TO GOV. BROWN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864.

To His Excellency Joseph E. Brown, Governor of Georgia:

In obedience to orders of November 25, to inspect the State property in Atlanta, and the city itself, I have the honor to make the following report. With it, I beg leave to present your Excellency with a pencilled map of the city, showing the position of every house left unburned.

The property of the State was destroyed by fire, but a vast deal of valuable material remains in the ruins. Three-fourths of the bricks are good, and will be suitable for rebuilding if placed under shelter before freezing weather. There is a quantity of brass in the journals of burned cars and in the ruins of various machinery of the extensive railroad shops; also a valuable amount of copper from the guttering of the State depot, the flue-pipes of destroyed engines, stop-cocks of machinery, &c. The car wheels that were injured by fire were rendered useless by breaking the flanges. In short, every species of machinery that was not destroyed by fire was most ingeniously broken and made worthless in its original form—the large steam-boilers, the switches, the frogs, etc. Nothing has escaped. The fire-engines, except Tallulah No. 3, was sent North. Tallulah has been overhauled and a new company organized. Nos. 1 and 2 fire engine-houses were saved. All the city pumps were destroyed, except one on Marietta-street. The car-sheds, the depots, machine-shops, foundries, rolling-mills, merchant mills, arsenals, laboratory, armory, etc., were all burned.

In the angle between Hunter-street, commencing at the City Hall, running east, and McDonough-street, running south, all houses were destroyed. The jail and calaboose were burned. All business houses, except on Alabama-street, commencing with the Gate City Hotel, running east to Lloyd-street, were burned. All the hotels, except the Gate City, were burned. By reference to my map, you will find about four hundred houses standing. The scale of the map is four hundred feet to the inch. Taking the car-shed for the centre, describe a circle, the diameter of which is twelve inches, and you will perceive that the circle contains about three hundred squares. Then, at a low estimate, allow three houses to every four hundred feet, and we will have thirty-six hundred houses in the circle. Subtract the number of houses indicated on the map, as standing, and you will see by this estimate the enemy have destroyed thirty-two hundred houses. Refer to the exterior of the circle, and you will discover that it is more than half a mile to the city limits in every direction, which was thickly populated, to say nothing of the houses beyond, and you will see that the enemy have destroyed from four to five thousand houses. Two-thirds of the shade trees in the park and the city and of the timber in the suburbs have been destroyed. The suburbs present to the eye one vast naked, ruined, deserted camp. The Masonic Hall is not burned, though the corner-stone is badly scarred by some thief, who would have robbed it of its treasure, but for the timely interference of some mystic brothers.

The City Hall is damaged, but not burned. The Second Baptist, Second Presbyterian, Trinity and Catholic churches and all the residences adjacent between Mitchell and Peter streets, running south of east, and Lloyd and Washington streets, running north of west, are safe, all attributable to Father O'RILEY, who refused to give up his parsonage to Federal officers, who were looking out for fine houses for quarters, and there being a large number of Catholics in the Federal army, who volunteered to protect their church and parsonage, and would not allow any house adjacent to be fired that would endanger them. As a proof of their attachment to their church and love of Father O'RILEY, a soldier who attempted to fire Col. CALHOUN's house, the burning of which would have endangered the whole block, was shot and killed, and his grave is marked. So to Father O'RILEY the country is indebted for the protection of the City Hall, the churches, etc.

Dr. QUINTARD's Protestant Methodist, the Christian and African Churches were destroyed. The Medical College was saved by Dr. D. ALVIGNY, who was left in charge of our wounded. The Female College was torn down for the purpose of obtaining the bricks with which to construct winter quarters. All institutions of learning were destroyed. The African Church was used as an academy for educating negroes. RODERICK BADGER, a negro dentist, and his brother BOB BADGER, a train-hand on the West Point and La Grange Railroad, both well known to the citizens of Atlanta, were assistant professors to the philanthropic Northmen in this institution. Very few negroes remained in the city. Thirteen 32-pounder rifle cannon, with caseables and trunnions broken off and jammed in the muzzles, remain near the Georgia Railroad shop. One well is reported to be filled with ammunition. Fragments of wagons, wheels, axles, bodies, etc., are strewn over the city.

Could I have arrived ten days earlier with a guard of one hundred men, I could have saved the State and city a million dollars.

There were about 250 wagons in the city on my arrival, loading with pilfered plunder—pianos, mirrors, furniture of all kinds, iron, hides without number, and an incalculable amount of other things, very valuable at the present time. This exportation of stolen property had been going on ever since the place had been abandoned by the enemy. Bushwhackers, robbers and deserters, and citizens from the surrounding country for a distance of fifty miles, have been engaged in this dirty work.

Many of the finest houses, mysteriously left unburned, are filled with the finest furniture, carpets, pianos, mirrors, etc., and occupied by parties who, six months ago, lived in humble style. About fifty families remained during the occupancy of the city by the enemy, and about the same number have returned since its abandonment. From two to three thousand dead carcases of animals remain in the city limits.

Horses were turned loose in the cemetery to graze upon the grass and shrubbery. The ornaments of graves, such as marble lambs, miniature statuary, souvenirs of departed little ones, are broken and scattered abroad. The crowning act of all their wickedness and villainy was committed by our ungodly foe in removing the dead from the vaults in the cemetery and robbing the coffins of the silver name plates and tippings, and depositing their own dead in the vaults.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. P. HOWARD.

An Inside View of Affairs in Rebeldom.

The following was among the private letters recently captured near Saltville, Ky., by one of our raiding parties:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3, 1864.

DR. MARSH: There is nothing very new in this town, save the arrival of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. His excuse for coming is to see his son, who is indicted for murder. He represents that Kentucky is in truly a deplorable condition, and the worst state of despotism reigns. The Federals have his partner, SHIPMAN, prison bound, and would have had him so but for fear of public sentiment. He says that before he left BRAMLETTE visited him, knowing that he was coming, and that he represents his sentiments when he says there is great dissatisfaction with the Government of the United States existing among the people of the State, and that all people would rise up if our army could go there.

He says to our people that we had all better be buried in one common grave than to go back in the Union; that our only hope is to fight on, extermination being preferable to subjugation. He talks more encouragingly than any of our own people. The Federals have sent out FRANK WOLFORD and Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, as OULD, the Commissioner of Exchange, informed me yesterday. The Louisville *Journal*, of the 25th, however, states that the matter has been reconsidered, and that they are permitted to return. He had a private interview with the Secretary of War, and expressed a strong desire to see DAVIS, but up to this time he has not been invited to see his majesty, as FOOT would say. The war news from Georgia is thought to be tolerably good, as the enemy has done nothing there, but steal 'taters and negroes.

I believe SHERMAN will get to the coast with but little trouble. HOOD is up about Columbia, Tenn., and will, I believe, fall back on the enemy at Chattanooga, and open the road through East Tennessee to this place. We hear heavy firing below this city, and no doubt they are doing a little work in that direction. I don't think GRANT can do anything with Uncle Bob till he *gets Sherman to help him, which, I fear is Sherman's object in going to the coast.* If, however, SHERMAN does, HOOD in Kentucky, and PRICE in Missouri we will be able to do them great damage. The people have got over the panic occasioned by SHERMAN's move and are now tolerably hopeful.

I should have remarked when talking about what PRENTICE says, that he further remarked that the people of Kentucky were looking with the profoundest interest to HOOD's move and much desire that he shall enter the State. I have not heard a word from home since you left. I am expecting a letter every day. I received yours of the 24th ult., and was glad to hear of your gallantry and good luck in escaping unhurt. I again caution you about exposing yourself, as you can never get promotion among the Dukes and Breckinridges. *I would do my duty and nothing more.* If you will recollect, no man has ever been noticed for gallantry either by MORGAN, BRECKINRIDGE or DUKE, who has not come from Lexington, Kentucky, or thereabouts. I don't think I can ever respect such men.

We have been much engaged in Congress discussing in secret session the grave question. We will get through it to-day, and then our sessions will be more open and interesting to the public. The negro question I regard as being settled, as *there are but few who favor putting them in the army as soldiers.* There is a determination upon the part of all the officials here to put every man into the field, and a great desire for HOOD *to go to Kentucky*, as it is believed that he will get a large army there. Should he go there I shall immediately go home and try and get up a command. I have some arrangements to get up a brigade, which I think I can.

I have some young men who will assist me, who represent that they can raise a company or companies. I am sure I can get up the wind. If we go to Kentucky, there will be the greatest time ever know under the sun. I send this by C. D. K., who you will remember as the *Courier's* correspondent. I will write you again when an opportunity offers. On yesterday, OULD, the Commissioner of Exchange, voluntarily proposed to get MIKE exchanged. I hope to get him out by the 1st of January. I have said all I know. Yours,

(Signed,) J. S. CHRISMAN.

Deaths in the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., During the Week Ending Jan. 7, 1865.

Septimus Corpren, Co. G, 17th North Carolina.	J. T. Welch, Co. M, 3d Penn Heavy Artillery.
A. Monhkon, Co. D, 47th N. York.	J. D. Parks, Co. I, 45th U.S. Infantry.
L. P. Dewitt, Co. F, 11th Penn. Cavalry.	A. Hartman, Co. C, 67th O.
L. Curtis, Co F, 36th U.S.I.	R. Whitter, Co. C, 7th N.H.
C. Sawyers, Co. D, 6th U.S.I.	B. Ginn, Co. I, 5th N. C.
L. McGovern, Co. G, 2d Penn Heavy Artillery.	H. Stowe, Co. H, 11th Conn.
B. Woodbury, Co. K, 40th Massachusetts.	Willis Hills, Co. F, 107th U. States.
G. W. Kirk, Co. G, 81st N.Y.	P. Welch, Co. A, 67th Ohio.
J. Meckeng, Co. B, U. S. I.	R. Blakeman, Co. G, 107th U. S. Infantry.
Herman Cool, Co. E, 115th New York.	Patrick Onigley, Co. B, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
John T. Lewis, Co. B, 5th U. S. Infantry.	A. Spiller, Co. I, 9th Vt.
J. Humphrey, Co. H, 9th Vt.	A. J. Williams, 33d U. S. I.
R. Bradbury, Co. F, 10th N. Hampshire.	John Henry, Co. D, 3d Penn Heavy Artillery.
	Lt. Thomas McKinley, 29th U. S. colored.

Some 300 patients have been received from the front this week, and about 125 have been sent to their regiments. Excepting the Officers' Division, the wards are all very full, but only a comparatively few are bad cases.

The Hon. Secretary of War arrived here yesterday afternoon, and designs, I understand, inspecting the hospital before he leaves.

Gen. BUTLER was at the fort yesterday. A. S. B.

Deaths in the United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe.

From a letter received from Fortress Monroe, we learn that the deaths during the week ending Dec. 31, were 17, four less than the week previous, that being the least number during any similar period for the past six months. The communication also says that 220 rebel prisoners captured, at Wilmington, N. C., had arrived and had been sent to Point Lookout, Maryland. The annexed is a list of the names of the deceased soldiers:

W Taylor, Co D, 116th U S	H Clement, Co I, 13th N Y Heavy Art
Jack Cuffer, Co G, 2d U S Cavalry	S Coleman, Co C, 117th U S
B Brown, Co A, 100th N Y	Horatio Lorton, 48th N Y
B W Cambell, Co A, 206th Penn	F Malhoon, Co D, 11th Me
W W Cottrell, Co F, 16th New York Heavy Art	J Beyers, Co I, 206th Penn
P Graham, Co E, 98th N Y	W F Mahon, citizen prisoner
H G Davis, Co A, 7th N H	J Atkins, Co K, 8th U S
H Freeman, Co G, 29th U S	Frank Strait, Co C, 9th Vt
	Charles Huntingdon, Co H, 9th Vermont.

—seventeen in all—four less than last week.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Details by the China's Mails—History of the Rebel Pirate Shenandoah—Spirit of the Press.

A HISTORY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

From the Liverpool Daily Post.

Intelligence received by the last Brazilian mail, and which we published a few days since, informed us that the English steamer *Sea King*, converted into a Confederate privateer, under the new name of the *Shenandoah*, had commenced her depredations on the commerce of the United States by the destruction of several vessels off the coast of Brazil. Our readers may remember that we stated some two months since that the *Sea King*, which had cleared from London on the 9th of October for Bombay, was intended for this purpose; and that the *Laurel*, which cleared from this port for Nassau about the same time, was conveying the armament and men to the *Sea King*. The truth of our statement was immediately denied by a merchant of Liverpool, in a letter addressed simultaneously to ourselves and other papers. We have our opinion of the purposes of that denial, and so, likely, have most of our readers. We are now enabled to furnish our readers with something like an authentic account of this transaction, made up from documents in our possession, and in doing so cannot help saying that such transactions are greatly to be deplored. They reduce our boasted neutrality to a mere sham; they furnish a friendly nation with just ground of complaint against us; they create bitter enmities between two great kindred peoples, whose true interests are dependent upon mutual good will and amity. They compromise the character of British merchants, we might say of the British nation, in order that a few reckless and unprincipled individuals among us may derive a little gain. They threaten to involve us in war with a powerful nation, the cost of which must fall, not on the delinquents, but on the British people. There must be some way of stopping them, and that way should be found. It appears, then, that the *Sea King* was built at Glasgow, in October, 1863, and registered as the property of WILLIAM WALLACE, of London, banker, and others; her registered tonnage being 790 tons; her combined power 200 horse; framework of iron with wood planking. On the 20th of September, 1864, she was transferred by bill of sale to RICHARD WRIGHT, of Liverpool, County of Lancaster, shipowner, who is, we believe, a very near connection of the Confederate financial agent in this town. And here it will be in order to state that on the 29th of September the screw steamer *Laurel*, of Glasgow, was transferred to Mr. HENRY LAFONE, of Liverpool, County of Lancaster, merchant, a gentleman well known to most of our readers in connection with blockade-running. On the 30th of September, P. S. CORBETT is endorsed as master (certificate 18,927) of the *Sea King*. On the 7th of October, RICHARD WRIGHT executed a certificate of sale to PETER SUTHER CORBETT, the master, empowering him to sell the *Sea King* at any port out of the United Kingdom for not less than £45,000, within six months from the date of certificate. She is then entered and cleared in ballast, as an ordinary merchant vessel, at London, for Bombay. In the meanwhile the *Laurel*, at Liverpool, takes on board, with great secrecy, of course, all the necessary armament, stores and fittings, several Confederate officers, and a large number of men, and the same day on which the *Sea King* sails from London for Bombay, she sails from Liverpool for Nassau. The two vessels meet at Maderia, then proceed in company to an island near, and there, within Portuguese waters, the armament and men are speedily transferred from the *Laurel* to the *Sea King*—both vessels, be it observed, all the time under the British flag; the *Sea King* is then renamed the *Shenandoah*, hoists the Confederate flag, and sets out on her piratical cruise. The following affidavits of the carpenter and seaman who were engaged in London by Capt. CORBETT, but who, on discovering the true nature of the engagement, refused to proceed further in the vessel, and were landed at Teneriffe, present us with so clear an account of this last part of the transaction that we give them *in extenso*:

John Wilson, a carpenter, residing in London, but a native of Scotland, being duly sworn, says: I am a ship-carpenter, and, in the month of September last, I and John Hercus were looking for a ship in London, and went on board the steamer *Sea King*, then lying in the East India Dock, and spoke to the mate; he told me they wanted a carpenter; the Captain was not on board at the time; he soon came; I stopped on board until he came; I then asked him if he wanted a carpenter; he said yes, and asked me if I was married or single, and said he wanted all single men—that there would be no monthly money; this was Capt. Corbett; we agreed upon wages at £6 6s. per month, and I went to work the next day; I signed articles on the 5th of October, at Mr. Green's, Sailors' Home, in London, for a voyage to Bombay, thence to any port or ports in the Indian Ocean or China Seas, Japan, Australian Colonies, Pacific or Atlantic Oceans, and back to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom, voyage not to exceed two years; I received a note at the time I signed for two months' wages in advance; I got this note cashed by a man by name of Thompson; I think his name is James; he is a tool merchant; his place of business is St. George's-street East, London; I missed the vessel when she sailed from London, on the morning of the 8th of October; I went to Deal, and there took a small boat from the shore, and with the cook who was with me, went on board of the *Sea King* the same day; when I got on board the *Sea King* I found her under the command of Peter S. Corbett, the Captain, who engaged me; Mr. Exmond was first officer, and Mr. Smith second officer; Mr. Wright, the owner of the vessel, was also on board at the time, but left soon after I reached the vessel; we then made steam and sail and went as fast as they would carry us until we got out of the channel; we then shortened sail, and put her under double-reefed topsail, and hoisted up the screw and put the fires out in the furnaces, and made toward the Island of Madeira, under easy sail; we remained in this way for five days, until Monday morning, the 17th of October, when the fires were again lighted in the furnaces, the screw lowered, and the vessel put under steam; that evening we were off Madeira; we beat on and off during the night; in the morning we went up off the town, and signaled a small steamer lying at anchor with her steam up; I could see this at the time; she answered the signal, and came immediately out to us, and proved to be the *Laurel*; she took the lead, and we followed her to the Island of Porto Sanco; the *Laurel* anchored within a quarter of a mile from the shore, in 17 fathoms water; we came up to her; she gave us the soundings, and told us to let go the anchor and she would draw up to us; we did so, and she came up alongside and made fast to us fore and aft; this was about 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the 8th of October, 1864; we were then ordered by Capt. Corbett to get tackling aloft, and to prepare for hoisting in large cases from the steamer *Laurel*; I, with all hands, assisted in this; we then commenced taking in from the *Laurel* guns, gun-carriages, shot, shell, powder, clothing, goods, &c.; we took in six guns, four 68-pounders and two 32 pounders, with carriages to mount them on the deck of the *Sea King*; there was a very large quantity of shot and shell, and some fifty or sixty barrels of powder; there were also three or four small brass swivel guns (I should say 3 or 4-pounders) and a great many cases and bales of clothing; goods, &c., and many cases marked "glass, with care;" I do not know what they contained; the last thing we took in was a safe, very heavy; Captain Corbett, of the *Sea King*, and his officers, and Captain Ramsay, of the steamer *Laurel*, superintended and assisted in the transfer of the armament from one vessel to the other; we continued working until two o'clock on Wednesday morning, when we were knocked off for two hours' rest; we went at it again, and continued until about ten o'clock, when we finished; during the whole of this time the *Sea King* remained at anchor within a quarter of a mile from the shore; the fires were kept in the furnaces, and steam up, on both vessels from the time we arrived at Porto Sanco until we left; about one hour after we came to anchor, Mr. Exmond, the first officer of the *Sea King*, came to me and told me to have one of the shackle-pins started, and ready to slip the cable at a moment's notice. I did so, and I had it all in readiness during the whole of the time we were there. The *Sea King* had two guns on board, mounted on her decks, when she left London; they were about 12-pounders. She had, also, a very large quantity of provisions and about 700 tons of coal. After we had finished taking in the things from the *Laurel*, the mate came and called all hands aft, and said the captain wanted to see us. We all went and gathered around the cabin doors, and Capt. CORBETT came out and said: "Well, men, I have sold the ship to the Confederates—she is to belong to their navy—to be a cruiser; to burn and destroy merchant vessels and whalers in particular. She is not to fight, but merely to take prizes, and there will be a first-rate chance for any of you young men who will stop by the vessel, and I should advise you all to do it." The general reply made by the men was that we did not want anything to do with her. The new Captain then came out of the cabin, and asked if we would not join. He was dressed in a gray uniform. Captain CORBETT introduced the man when he came out as the American officer who was to have the command of the ship, but did not mention his name. Said he would pay the seamen £4 per month and £10 bounty. One of the engineers, one of the firemen, and two of the seamen consented to join, and took the bounty and signed the articles. The officer in uniform, when he came out to us, announced that the *Sea King* was now the *Shenandoah*, of the Confederate navy. Liquor had been served among the men during the time we were making the transfer, in profusion. Some were under its influence. It was brought around twice after we got through, and offered to the men. They made great efforts to induce the men to join. They raised the wages to £7 and £15 bounty for able seamen; they offered me £18 per month and £15 bounty; I declined to accept it or to stop with them on any terms; a bucket with sovereigns was brought out on the deck to tempt the men to join; a portion of the crew of the *Laurel* joined; the person whom Capt. Corbett introduced to us as Commander of the *Shenandoah* came out in the *Laurel*; there were a number of others who also came out in the *Laurel*—I should say about forty; we left them on board the *Shenandoah*; some were acting as officers; one of them, pointing at the Commander who was standing on the deck, said he was Capt. Semmes; the Chief Engineer of the *Laurel*, who came to Liverpool with us, also told me, while we were coming home that it was Capt. Semmes who had taken the command, and that they had taken him out with them in the *Laurel*;

Capt. Corbett came out of the cabin and told us he was off, and bid us follow him; we took our things and went on the *Laurel* with him; they were then unfastened; a barque at the time was running down the island; we steamed out and met her with the *Laurel*, leaving the *Sea King* where she was, the bark raised the English ensign; when we saw this took a sweep around and went back to the *Sea King* or *Shenandoah*, and told her it was all right; we remained for about three hours after this waiting for the dispatches from the *Shenandoah*; they were brought to us in the *Laurel's* boat; about twenty minutes before we left and after the bark had got around the corner of the island the *Shenandoah* hoisted the Confederate flag, and the *Laurel* hoisted the English; these flags remained flying until the vessels got out of sight; she seemed to be going to the west when we last saw her, and we stood for Teneriffe; the steamer *Laurel* was in command during the time by Capt. Ramsay; we arrived at Teneriffe on Friday, the 21st of October; we were not permitted to go on shore or any boats allowed alongside until Saturday, and until after she had coaled; after she had coaled, got up her steam, and was ready to sail, we were permitted to land; within an hour after we left her she was out of sight; the men were told before they left the *Laurel* that if any one asked us after we got on shore where we were from, we must tell them that we were distressed British seamen, and had lost our ship; some of the men made complaint to the British Consul at Teneriffe, but I did not do so; Captain Corbett paid my board at Teneriffe, and my passage home to Liverpool on the English steamer *Calabar*, which arrived here on Friday morning last; and did the same for the other men; the officers, including the Captain, who went out in the *Sea King*, except one of the engineers, came to England with us; Capt. Corbett offered us two months' wages, and to pay our expenses back to England, before we left the *Sea King*; this was after we had refused to join; we declined to take this, and he then said he would bring us back to England, and what the law would allow us we would get. After we arrived in Liverpool, the first mate told us they would settle with us the next day at eleven o'clock, at the Sailor's Home, in Liverpool. We went at the time, and one of Mr. Wright's clerks (the owner of the *Sea King*) was there, and, with the first mate, made out the accounts, and offered us all three months' extra wages if we would sign clear of the ship; some took this at once; I refused at the time, but agreed this morning to receive it; they paid me £19 17s., and I signed clear of the vessel. Mr. Wright's clerk paid me the money; the *Sea King* was under the English flag at the time she left London, and so remained until we left her and went on board the *Laurel*; the *Laurel* remained under the English flag all the time, or, at least, until she landed us at Teneriffe. Capt. CORBETT and Capt. RAMSEY are both British subjects. The officers who took out both the *Sea King* and *Laurel* were also all British subjects. The men who enlisted from the *Sea King*, and those who enlisted from the *Laurel*, to serve in the *Shenandoah*, were also all British subjects.

(Signed.) JOHN WILSON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th day of November, 1864. (Signed,) J. PEARSON,
A Commissioner to Administer Oaths in Chancery in England.

The *Daily Post* also appends the affidavit of the seaman JOHN HERCUS, sworn before Mr. RAFFLES, Stipendiary Magistrate of Liverpool, which corroborates in all respects the statements in the foregoing affidavit.

LETTERS FROM PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE SINKING OF THE FLORIDA.

The following letter on this subject, from Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, appears in the *Daily News*:

SIR: The sinking of the *Florida* seemed, by its fatal opportuneness, to defy a charitable construction. And it unfortunately coincided with the wishes expressed by some who ought to have taken a higher view of the real interests of their country. Mr. SUMNER, in his pamphlet on the case, says: "If the American Commander, who undertook this business at Bahia, had done it completely, there would be little difficulty now. There were fire and water both at his service. He might have burnt the *Florida* or scuttled her at once, and the offence would have been no greater than now, while his Government would have been relieved from embarrassment. It is hardly cynical to say of such an omission, in the words of TALLEYRAND, that 'it was worse than a crime—it was a blunder.'" When a senator of the United States and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, allows himself to suggest such a mode of avoiding embarrassment, his countrymen must not be astonished if, in less partial quarters, unfavorable impressions are apt to prevail. I did not believe for a moment, either that the Government of the United States had inspired the destruction of the *Florida*, or that the nation would approve of it. But I confess I feared, and more than feared, that this was another instance of that irregular patriotism on the part of subordinates which the comparative laxity of the American system of Government has hitherto permitted, and which has been recently exemplified in the seizure of this vessel by Capt. COLLINS, and in the letter of Gen. WATSON WEBB.

I am now, however, convinced that, in spite of all probabilities, the occurrence was entirely accidental; that the vessel was unseaworthy before the collision; and that after the collision every effort was made to keep her afloat before she was abandoned. Of this I believe the world will be assured when the results of the formal investigation be laid before it by the Government, which cannot be done too soon.

At the same time it would be vain, I fear, to contend that the action of this Government in relation to the case of the *Florida*, has been such as the warmest friends of America would have desired. To restore the vessel and her crew at once to the jurisdiction of Brazil, from which she had been wrongfully taken by the rashness of a subordinate, was the course which the highest morality and the highest policy alike prescribed. It would have been hard, no doubt, but it would have been glorious—all the more glorious if other nations, in similar cases, had not behaved as well. The moral effect produced upon the world would have been worth a great victory.

The path of virtue has not been made smoother to the American people on this occasion by the malignant denunciation on the part of the English press, which it is the weakness of America to pay too much attention, when they had better fix their thoughts exclusively on the requirements of their own honor. Mere denunciation, especially when coming from those who by their previous hostility have forfeited the position of moral censors, never, I believe help any any man or nation to do right. Nations as well as men owe a kinder and more generous duty to their fellows when struggling with temptation.

The language of the American press in regard to this question, as you will not have failed to observe, has been perfectly honorable. It presents a marked contrast to the language of the same journals, or some of them, in the case of the *Trent*, and is one among many indications of the elevation of national character which this struggle, in all its evils and horrors, has produced.

I leave America assured of the loyalty of the people to their institutions, convinced of their power and their determination to achieve the gigantic task which they have undertaken, and hopeful of their destinies as a nation.

I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10.

CONFEDERATES IN FEDERAL PRISONS.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in his letter published in the *Times* of yesterday, intimates, on the faith of an American correspondent, whose letter he does not produce in full, and whose name he does not give, that the Confederate prisoners in the hands of the Federal Government are suffering unusual privations, and that a pile of them has been seen lying dead from want of nourishing food. And he accuses Mr. SEWARD, in effect, of excluding the agent of the Liverpool Southern Bazaar Fund from the prisons, lest by his testimony these cruelties should be brought to light.

In the course of the tour in the United States from which I have just returned, I visited the prison at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, and the prisoners' hospital at Baltimore. And I beg leave again to express the conviction, stated in my former letters, that the inmates of the prison were not suffering from want of nourishing food, or from any unusual privation; and that the inmates of the hospital were treated with the utmost liberality and kindness. I have among my papers, and hope to send you in the course of a day or two, the dietary of the hospital, from which it will appear that there is no disposition, in that case at least, to withhold a sufficiency of nourishing food.

I beg leave, at the same time, to express my firm belief that the sentiment of the people at the North is as strongly as possible in favor of a humane and generous treatment of the prisoners, both as a matter of duty and as an instrument of ultimate reconciliation; and this, notwithstanding that they are convinced, and in fact have the proof before their eyes, that their own soldiers are treated with the greatest barbarity in Southern prisons. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.
MANCHESTER, Dec. 27, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE SITUATION IN GENERAL—THE WAR—CANADA—LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

From the British Army and Navy Gazette.

It is unfortunate that Lord LYONS should be absent from Washington at this juncture, for the times demand the presence of a man of great temper and tact at the Federal capital. Mr. SEWARD, by recent accounts, was more likely to quarrel with France than with Great Britain, but events may prove too strong for his policy and disposition. Those of our readers who have followed the articles in this journal on the American question, will not be surprised to find, at the close of this year, a renewed expression of our faith that the Northern States will succeed in establishing a military supremacy in the South, and that a war with Great Britain, to be fought in Canada, is not an improbable base for a re-amalgamation of the North and South for purposes of aggression against a common enemy. Nor is it at all to be wondered at if such should be the case. Although military supremacy does not mean the restoration of the Union, it may prove to be something more arrogant and offensive to us. * * * It is asserted that the Federal Government gave intimation of its intention to increase the armament on the lakes as far back as October. If so, they will be justified in making any increase to the shipping they consider necessary in April. All the ports on the great lakes from Chicago, on Michigan, to Sackett's Harbor, on Ontario, are capable of adding to the flotilla; and the railways which connect them with every part of the Union, and with the iron-works of Pennsylvania, will enable them to turn out an iron-clad fleet ere we have access to the upper waters of the St. Lawrence. In this state of affairs, in ignorance of the turn events may take, and regardless even of Mr. GLADSTONE's Budget, it would be wise to send out at once the materials for constructing a certain number of iron-plated gunboats, of considerable power, speed, and low draught of water, provided with large ordinance of the best description. *Without vessels of that class we could not in case of war—which Heaven avert!—hope to keep our own on Lake Ontario, where alone naval supremacy could possibly be established in our favor, or to command the St. Lawrence. The moment the latter is lost, we may make our adieux to Canada. The danger of a quarrel will increase as the Northerners fancy they perceive the end of their civil war at hand.* It is not possible to estimate the amount of ill which some foolish speeches, some inconsiderate writings and acts like those of Lord WHARNCLIFFE's committee, and of the owner of the *Deerhound*, arouse in the sensitive minds of the Americans. It has been argued that Lord WHARNCLIFFE's subscription was a purely benevolent act, which ought to be disassociated from all political purposes, but the Government at Washington could not shut its eyes to the political tendency of the subscribers. *Would any English nobleman have ventured to ask the Russian Minister to request his Government to permit the agent of English sympathizers with the Polish rebellion to visit the prisoners in Warsaw for the purpose of giving them pecuniary and other help?* Would any one make such a request to the Prussians on behalf of the Danish wounded? What answer would an English Minister give to a request from an American society to be permitted to alleviate the sufferings of our Russian prisoners during the Crimean war, or to solace the last moments of the Sepoys in the Indian mutiny? "Sympathy" too often shuts eyes and ears. It is in the end an expensive luxury to indulge in, for the manifestation of it may leave us to face the hostility of our enemies, whilst our allies stand by with averted faces. * * * In the presence of hard material facts we must meet the Americans with the voice of reason and humanity, and be prepared with suitable replies to any other kind of argument they may feel inclined to use, always taking care that we do them no wrong for which we are not ready to made proper atonement, and suffer no slight or indignity for which we do not at once seek reparation or inflict punishment. We most sincerely hope that this Canadian difficulty will be arranged in a manner conducive to the restoration of friendly relations on both sides, but if the Americans prepare for a different issue, they cannot complain if our Government follows their example.

THE NORTH SURE TO CONQUER.

From the British Army and Navy Gazette.

It is now three years since the special correspondent of the *Times* stated in one of his letters to the leading journal, his conviction, that if the external coat of mail in which the South is enwrapped were one pierced, the body would be found soft and yielding. The opposition encountered by SHERMAN in his very able and apparently most successful march through northeastern Georgia corroborated the author of the "Diary North and South" in his often-expressed opinions. Although the news of the capture of Savannah is not officially conveyed to us, it may be taken to be very probable, as all the chances were against the Confederates being able to collect an army sufficiently strong to hold both FOSTER and SHERMAN in check. Savannah was closed seawards to the Confederates ever since the capture of Fort Pulaski; but it was a very important city, and its capture would produce an immense impression all over the Confederacy, particularly as the report of it would run in couple with the news of HOOD's overthrow before Nashville.

The march of Sherman disposes effectually of the oft-quoted remark, that the Federals have never been able to move an army beyond the fire of their gunboats. In has touched Georgia to the heart—a State selected, from its security and central position, as the site of the powder manufactories, arsenals and storehouses of the Confederate Government.

THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTY.

The advices by the *Hansa* as to the Canadian difficulty continued to claim great attention, and had even exerted some little influence on the London Stock Exchange. The London *Times* commences an editorial on the subject by contrasting the frank and temperate language of President LINCOLN's message with the proclamation of Gen. DIX and the resolutions offered in the United States Senate, and says it gladly receives Mr. LINCOLN's views as those which time and reason will commend to the American people. After denouncing the St. Albans raid, pointing out the legal difficulties of the case, and asserting that neither in Canada nor England is there any desire to protect such persons as these raiders, the article concludes as follows:

"War between America and England would be simply the most formidable intervention in behalf of the South which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS could desire, and we especially recommend this point to the considerations of Americans as, perhaps, not unconnected with the very question before us. It has been long surmised that the Confederate agents, in their various operations, have been rather allured than deterred by the prospects of international embroilment arising from their schemes. If, besides escaping with a cruiser or plundering a bank, they could bring a powerful enemy on the back of their foe, it would be an enormous gain. Perhaps some of them are now looking at the St. Albans raid with hopes of this kind, and, if so, it would be much wiser to disappoint them than to play their game. The Federals may assure themselves that not even the capture of Nashville, nor the defeat of SHERMAN, would gratify the South half as much as that rupture with this country which certain Northern politicians are incessantly advising."

In its city article the *Times* says:

"The American news caused some little depression in Canadian securities, although the only importance attached to the fresh example of the national weakness furnished by the last New-York intelligence is, lest the order of Gen. DIX, and the wildness of the political press, should lead some irresponsible persons to violate the Canadian territory, and thus place the Washington Government, against their anxious desire, in a position as disagreeable both to the people of England and the respectable classes of the United States, as was occasioned by Commodore WILKES, and the vote of the House of Representatives, in the *Trent* affair."

The *Morning Post* believes that "Neither the English nor the Federals will allow themselves to be driven into unfriendly relations by the buccaneering exploits of a third party, whose object is sufficiently manifest. It will no doubt be found necessary in the interests of both nations, to maintain an effective military police on both shores of the lakes, with a view of preventing a recurrence of the recent depredations. We shall be glad to see the Federal Government combining with us for this purpose."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 17 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

The minutes of December twenty-seven were read and approved.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that Herman Swift be paid the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of the First District of the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lot on the southeast corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Preamble, reciting that West-street, west of the railroad track, was rendered almost impassable, and after several ineffectual and unsuccessful attempts to have the same repaired, the merchants doing business on said street had the same repaired at the cost of ninety dollars, with resolution that the said parties be refunded said amount out of such funds as are unexpended in the appropriation for paving streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

An ordinance to fix the salaries of the Mayor, and the officers and clerks in the Mayor's office, during the suspension of specie payments.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Marx Green, Jas. McGuire, Michael Adams, Patrick Henry McKerney, Mary Mathews, Ellen Cruser, Patrick Callahan, John Clinton, Margaret McAuley, Mary Ann Flanagan, Ada O'Bryon, Mary Ann Cowan, Catherine Murphy, Mary A. Reeve, Eliza Watson, Jane Collins, Lawrence Costello, Conklin Bishop, Peter Nugent, Peter Sprague, Michael Duhy, Patrick Fagan, John Costigan, William Brice, James Rice, William Carroll, Michael Rooney, Richard Miller, Mary Ann Miller, Richard Cain, Patrick McAneaney, Thomas Hussey, Henry Welsh, Claria Miller, John Cummins, Cavana Burns, Mary McAvoy, Anna McAvoy, Ellen Weir, John Dougherty, Thomas Buskins, Michael Balf, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Andrew Quick, Charles Morrison, Theodore Beatty, Joseph Herr, Dennis Sullivan, Edward Malone, Terence Antony, Michael Cronin, Joseph Perkins, Elizabeth Simmons, Patrick Carey, William Coleman, Alexander Pabour, John McPhelps, James Fleming, Ranson R. De Lano, Jane De Long, Sarah E. Sanderson, Augusta Hall, Jerry McCarty, James Vail, Frederick Hart, Elizabeth Van Houton, Barbara O'Beirne, Margaret Magan, Margaret Tarbell, Peter Haggerty, William R. Kilpatrick, John Connolly, Nicholas Kennedy, William Devoe, Hanna Barnet, James Thompson, Lawrence Branely, John Hayes, John Malloy, George Howard, Patrick McKenna, Caroline Van Cott, Meyer Van Cott, Ellen Malone, Robert Ferguson, George Cutler, Philip Bouregard, Bridget Brooks, Jeremiah Curtin, Joseph Brooks, David O'Brien, Herman Butler, William Treadwell, Samuel Theller, John McDermott, Mark Skelly, Daniel Collins, Nicholas Honnecker, Bernard Greuner, C. F. Brookins, William Hoffman, John Malarky, James McKenna, James Manning, John Kopler, Alfred Burnham, George S. Niver, James Maloy, Thos. Flynn, John Shelby, Peter Mooney, Edwd. Hughes, Charles Bolleman, Daniel Reynolds, Francis Russell, Michael Murphy, Patrick Osborn, Hugh Lunny, Lewis J. Lampher, John Marcellus, Henry Andrews, Michael Kelly, Timothy McGrath, Patrick Boyle, Thos. Devine, Kevran Toole, Augustus Cruser, William Troy, John Mills, Wm. V. Simpson, John Sterling, Edward C. Dillon, George Sterritt, Julia Niver, Mary Nolan, Edward Gallagher, Dorinda Curtis, Francis Jane Van Alstyne, Joseph Oldring, B. McGowan, Joseph Sanders, Charles Heale, John Wesley Leigh, Brickon Dixon, Susan McGregor, Angeline Cutler, Emeline Hendricks, Ester Scott, Edmund Cruser, Margaret Bollemann, Sarah McCardell, Mary Feeny, Patrick Lynch, Amelia Derrick, Francis Hefferman, Owen McCardill, Edward Giddars, Patrick Martin, Charles Sullivan, Eugene Finnigan, Thomas Roe, Thomas Murphy, Alexander Leslie, Henry Fox, Ann Wicks, Mrs. Hannah Reed, Magdalinna Staminger, Charles Tarbell, Francis Carroll, each for the sum of fifty dollars upon their presenting proper and satisfactory evidences to him that they are the persons named in and designated by this resolution, and all other blind persons who have been residents in this city for the past year, and who are in needy circumstances, the aggregate amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Petition of the Women's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home for a donation, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. M. Sedgwick, First Directress of the Female Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home, for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, as a donation to said institution, and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. A. Wells, First Directress of the Colored Home, for the sum of one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest from the date of the confirmation of the assessment for regulating and grading First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first street, the above amount, including interest, to be given to the said Colored Home as a donation, in order to enable the Managers to pay the said assessment, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to repair Centre Market.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the *World* newspaper for the sum of twelve dollars, for publishing the programme of arrangements for the celebration of Washington's birthday; also in favor of the *Sunday Mercury* for the sum of ten dollars and thirty nine cents, for advertising for the celebration on Washington's birthday, and for the funeral of the late Andrew Froment, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Book-keepers in the Department of Finance be fixed as follows:

The General book-keeper at three thousand dollars per annum.

The First Assistant book-keeper at two thousand dollars per annum.

The Second Assistant book-keeper at two thousand dollars per annum.

The Third Assistant book-keeper at two thousand dollars per annum.

The same to take effect from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of five hundred and nine dollars, for coaches furnished to the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, as per bill hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the clerks employed in the Bureau of the Water Registrar of the Croton Aqueduct Department be hereafter known and designated as the Chief Clerk to the Water Registrar, and as the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Clerks to the Water Registrar; and that the clerks in the Bureau of the Water Purveyor be hereafter known and designated as the First and Second Clerks to the Water Purveyor, and that the annual salaries of said clerks, and also of those hereinafter named, be established as follows, viz: the salaries of the Chief Clerk to the Water Registrar and of the Contract Clerk at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; the salaries of the First, Second and Third Clerks to the Water Registrar and of the First Clerk to the Water Purveyor at eighteen hundred dollars, per annum; the salaries of the Fourth and Fifth Clerks to the Water Registrar, of the Second Clerk to the Water Purveyor, and of the seven Permit Clerks, at fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and the salaries of the Sixth and Seventh Clerks to the Water Registrar at twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and the salary of the Chief Clerk to the Croton Aqueduct Department to three thousand dollars per annum; and that the said salaries shall, in each case, date and be paid from and including January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Crawford, for the sum of four hundred and forty dollars and twenty-nine cents, for extra work performed on the houses of engine companies number Twenty-nine and Thirty.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the North Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, for a donation to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salaries of the attaches of the Street Department be fixed at the rates hereinafter named, to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to wit:

Chief Clerk	$4,000
First Book-keeper	3,000
Second Book-keeper	2,500
First General Clerk to Street Commissioner	3,000
Second General Clerk to Street Commissioner	2,500
Third General Clerk to Street Commissioner	2,000
Fourth General Clerk to Street Commissioner	1,800
Fifth General Clerk to Street Commissioner	1,800
Superintendent of Wharves	3,000
Clerk to Superintendent of Wharves	1,800
Superintendent of Roads	3,000
Clerk to Superintendent of Roads	1,800
Clerk to Superintendent of Lamps and Gas	1,800
Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	3,000
First Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,800
Second Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,600
Third Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,500
Contract Clerk	3,000
Deputy Contract Clerk	2,500
Map Clerk	2,000
First Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	2,000
Second Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	1,800
Third Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	1,500
Fourth Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	1,500
Keeper of City Hall	2,000
Clerk to Superintendent of Lands and Places	1,800
Assistant Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	2,750
First Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,800
Second Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	1,200
Inspectors of Incumbrances on Streets	1,500
Inspectors of Incumbrances on Wharves	1,500
Messenger	1,500
First Assistant Messenger	1,200
Second Assistant Messenger	1,200
Foreman in Bureau of Lands and Places	2,000
Inspector of Sidewalks	1,800
Inspector of Small Repairs—Bureau of Repairs and Supplies	1,800
Inspector of Small Repairs	1,800

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Chief Clerk in the City Inspector's Department be increased to the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerks, Messengers, Sergeant-at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Board of City Canvassers, as passed by said Board, the amount so ordered to be taken from the appropriation for Elections, or any account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the pay of the keepers of the Public Parks, the Croton Water Police, and the Inspectors of Lamps, be increased from two dollars to three dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Resolution, that one gas-lamp be placed in front of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street, between Marion and Elm streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Fourth Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, be increased to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and that it is so increased from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and that the said increase be paid out of the fund appropriated for City Contingencies, or out of any other fund of the city having a surplus.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salaries of the Fifth Assistant Clerk and the General Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars a year each, and that the same are hereby increased, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such increase from said January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to be paid out of the fund for City Contingencies, or out of any other city fund having a surplus.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Cleaning Markets in the Bureau of Markets, Street Commissioner's Office, be increased to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Bill of John McMahon, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Seventy-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McMahon, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Seventy-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons, for services rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Russian officers, for the amounts set opposite their names:

The World Company, for advertising	$31 20
Washington Brass Band, for music	70 00
Meyer's Brass Band, for music	81 00

as per bills hereto annexed, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolutions—first, that Otto Sackersdorf, Esq., be authorized to prepare for the use of the members of the Common Council two maps, showing all streets and avenues between Fifty seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, which have been opened by the Commissioners and confirmed by the Supreme Court, together with date of decree or order of such confirmation; also streets which have been ceded to the city by owners, together with date of cession by such owners; all the alterations of the plan of the city since one thousand eight hundred and eleven, down to the present time; such openings and cessions to be in different colors; such maps to show, also, the street improvements made; that said maps shall be on rollers at least four by eight feet, and on a scale of three hundred feet to an inch; and, when completed, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall retain one map for the use of the members of the Board of Aldermen, and the other map to be delivered to the clerk of the Board of Councilmen for the use of said Board; and second, that the expenses of such map, &c., shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, and for which sum the Comptroller is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of said O. Sackersdorf, upon producing the receipt of the clerk of the Common Council for said maps.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Hagerty—2.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Demilt Dispensary for the sum of one thousand dollars, the same being a special donation toward the payment of its current expenses for the sick poor during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Riley—1.

BILL.

By Councilman Healy—

Bill of Michael J. Murphy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Fourth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

MOTION.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Seventy ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution relative to the extension of the New-York and Westchester Railroad.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved the previous question.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President then put the question on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Jaques—2.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution, by Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the bills for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, upon said bills being certified as correct by the chairman and secretary of said Board of City Canvassers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerrald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Councilman Brandon called up general order number six hundred and eighty-four, being a resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel John S. Neville, Superintendent of the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as a donation to reimburse said institution for expenses incurred for Croton water for the last two years, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street be opened, from the Tenth-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect, and any other resolution inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the city, and the remaining half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Petition (from Board of Aldermen) of the Seventy-first Regiment, for a donation to enable them to replace furniture destroyed by fire, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin L. Trafford, Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State National Guard, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation to enable them to replace furniture, &c., destroyed by fire, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen, amending report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen, by striking out bill of J. A. Reynolds, &c., and with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons, for services rendered for receiving the First, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, New-York Volunteers, for the amounts set opposite their names:

George Mawbey, salute First Regiment, $47 Fifth Regiment, $54	$101 91
F. R. Leother, Fifty-fifth Regiment Band for Fourth Regiment	74 50
Dodworth's Band, First, Fourth and Fifth Regiments (three bills)	454 00
C. S. Grafulla's Band, Duryea's Zouaves (two bills)	208 00
Charles Rook, doorkeeper at two banquets First and Fifth Regiments (two bills)	24 00
Evening Post, for advertising First Regiment reception	8 90
Sunday Mercury, for advertising	4 10

—the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Board do now take a recess until half past four this P. M.

Councilman Keenan moved to amend said motion by making the hour of meeting half past six P. M.

Which was lost.

The motion of Councilman Hagerty was then carried.

And the President declared that the Board would take a recess until half past four P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

BILLS.

By Councilman Russell—

Bill of William Gallager, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up Fifth Election Poll of Nineteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTION.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Godfrey & Atwood, of numbers two hundred and four and two hundred and six West Fortieth-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble, relating that certain contracts exist between the Corporation of the City of New-York with the Manhattan, Metropolitan and Harlem Gas Companies for the supplying of gas in lighting different districts of said city; that it has become expedient to terminate the same; with resolutions, first, that each of the said gas companies shall have the right to terminate their respective contracts with the Corporation, upon giving a written notice to the Street Commissioner of their desire so to terminate said contracts, and the same shall cease, determine and be absolutely at an end ten days after the receipt of said written notice from either of said companies by the Street Commissioner; and, second, that upon the termination of said contracts in the manner aforesaid, the said Street Commissioner shall, pursuant to law, proceed to make a contract or contracts with the aforesaid companies for the supplying and lighting of the said districts of the city with gas, and fitting up the lamps therein, for the period of one year, from fourteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Croton Board be directed to lay a track of bridge stone from the front of the house of Engine Company number Seven, in Twenty-fifth-street, to the Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in.

And the paper was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

"An ordinance (from Board of Aldermen) to amend chapter three, article five, section sixty of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine," (folio sixty-eight,) relative to the fees of the Collector of City Revenue.

(By Board of Aldermen amended by striking from second section the word "November," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "January.")

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac M. Phiffe, Treasurer of the Veteran Corps of the War of one thousand eight hundred and twelve and one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for the sum of one hundred dollars, being the amount voted to the Veteran Corps by the Committee on Celebration of the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution, that Cherry-street, from Franklin-square to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sunken lots on the north and south sides of Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joel W. Mason, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, amount paid by him for music furnished the Sixth Regiment National Guard, on the occasion of the reception of the naval officers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on southeast corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the city and the remaining half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Petition of Thomas McSorley, to have a sum donated him sufficient to pay assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Cornelius Mahoney, for the sum of fifty dollars, said amount having been appropriated by a resolution making donations to blind persons, and having been drawn by another blind person having the same name.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Resolution that the salaries of the General Foremen of Roads in the Street Department, be increased so that they receive at the rate of five dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed forthwith, to repair and renew the telegraph wire now attached between the various fire bell-towers, the same to be done without contract, at an expence not to exceed five hundred dollars, and also to furnish the Central Office with a superior time-piece, in order to furnish uniform time throughout the city.

(By Board of Aldermen, amended by striking out the sum "five hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "one thousand dollars.")

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Bell for the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest due from the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the passage of this resolution, for lumber furnished for building house for Engine Company Number Thirty-one.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State National Guard, at a price not exceeding the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted; the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Daniel Ewen, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be in full as compensation for services rendered in making the necessary surveys and preparing map showing the proposed exterior line of the East River, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution, of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Roome, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, for music furnished parade of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth regiments, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution, that Vestry and Laight streets from Washington to West-street, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Jaques—1.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Water Police, in the Croton Aqueduct Board, be increased from two dollars to four dollars per diem, to take effect from the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle thereof on both sides of Lexington avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to Sixty-sixth-street, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-first-street, from First to Second avenue, be regulated and graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-second-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution, that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, where necessary, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged, where necessary, a space four feet wide, on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Eighth-avenues, under such directions as shall be given by the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that curb and gutter-stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the middle of the same, on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Lexington-avenue to Fifth-avenue, under such directions as shall be given by the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the American Seamen's Friend Society, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, the same to be applied to the payment of the arrears of taxes and interest, including the taxes of the present year, upon the Sailors' Home, number one hundred and ninety Cherry-street, in this city.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property-owners on the line of the proposed improvement, and one-half at the expense of the city, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half, the city the remainder, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John Falconer, President of the Board of Trustees of the Free Mission Seventeenth Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of four hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty cents, as a donation, to enable them to pay the taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the assessment for paving Seventeenth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Fullmer for the sum of sixteen dollars and sixty cents, with interest that may have accrued from the date of the confirmation of an assessment for paving Ninth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with Belgian pavement, said amount to be applied by said Fullmer in payment of the assessment levied against the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the paving of Ninth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with Belgian pavement, and take his receipt therefor, and charge the same to the account of Donations, or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick O'Brien for the sum of two hundred dollars, the same being to remunerate him for loss of horse at Corporation dump, corner of Sixty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the steamer of Engine Company number Fifty-two overhauled and altered similar to engine number Nine; also, have the wheels of said steamer painted; the same to be done without contract, the cost not to exceed eight hundred dollars.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of S. M. Blake, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-eight cents, being in full for damages sustained by him by reason of fire apparatus being run on the sidewalk, and charge same to account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that an addition be made to the Mayor's office by an opening in the wall at the west end of the hall adjoining his office, and erecting a partition across the hall, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without contracting therefor, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Church of St. Philip, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-three dollars, with interest thereon, the said amount to be applied by the said Treasurer to the payment of an assessment levied on the property of said church for the construction of a sewer in Mulberry-street, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw draw his warrant in favor of Charles W. Upham, Treasurer of Engine Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount lost by them by the destruction of their house by fire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished Committees.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen, that the resolutions passed by the late Board of Aldermen, complimentary to their President, William Walsh, Esq., and the late Board of Councilmen, complimentary to their President, Morgan Jones, Esq., be engrossed and framed at an expense not to exceed three hundred and fifty dollars each, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller be directed to pay the same upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John David Wolfe, President of the Prison Association of New-York, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Association, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalk on the east side of the Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and in Thirty-ninth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Smith, Foreman of Marion Hose Company, number Four, in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same being for amount of moneys expended by him for storage and insurance on the property of said company, and fourteen months' rent of rooms for the use of said company during the time and pending the alteration to the house of said company, such amount to be taken from any unexpended appropriation.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that the salaries of the First and Second Clerks to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Departments; also, the salary of the Foreman of the yard, be increased from one thousand five hundred dollars per year to two thousand dollars per year.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Chairman of the Board of City Canvassers for the amount as passed the said Board of City Canvassers.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Dalton, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse from pier number twenty-nine, North River, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Mrs. Sarah H. Ely, Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society, for the sum of two thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Society, the amount to be credited by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, whose petition for site has been referred to the Committee on Finance, have permission to occupy the lots for which they have asked for site of a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, for coaches furnished for reception of the Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Third Regiments, as per bill hereto annexed, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis Many, Treasurer of the Church of the Holy Apostles, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-one cents, to enable him to pay an assessment against said church, for paving Ninth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with trap-block pavement, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salaries of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Fulton Market; also, the salaries of the clerks of Catharine, Essex, Clinton, Jefferson, Gouverneur, Tompkins, Centre, Franklin and Union Markets be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Archibald Russell, President of the Five Points House of Industry, for the sum of two thousand dollars, as a donation to the above institution, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Eliza Little, First Directress of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, for the relief of the Aged and Infirm, for the sum of three thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said society, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brice—

Whereas, Intelligence has reached this Common Council that Vice-Admiral David Glasgow Farragut and Captain Percival Drayton, of the United States Navy, are at present staying in the city of New-York; and

Whereas, It is appropriate and becoming that public notice should be taken of the arrival within our midst of two such distinguished representatives of American seamen, and that full opportunity be allowed our fellow-citizens to meet with and congratulate them upon the glorious results of their achievements; therefore be it

Resolved, That the freedom and hospitality of the city of New-York are hereby tendered to Vice-Admiral David Glasgow Farragut and Captain Percival Drayton by this Common Council, acting in behalf of their fellow-citizens, and that they are respectfully invited to visit the Governor's Room in the City Hall, on any day they may deem proper to designate, to receive the congratulations of the municipal authorities, and to afford an opportunity to the citizens in general of paying their respects to these intrepid and distinguished guests.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on Friday, thirtieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned to Friday, thirtieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 15, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th, says that it was reported in that city, on the day previous, that Mr. BLAIR had arrived in that city, and had had during the day an interview with the President and Secretary of War. But it further says it is assured that there is no truth in the report, and that the story that the rebel Secretary of War had sent him a pass into their lines was also untrue.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, introduced a series of resolutions declaring that all attempts by States to negotiate a peace are revolutionary, nd that they (the Representatives) are firmly determined to continue the struggle until they achieve their independence.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Norfolk *Old Dominion*, gives the following intelligence about SHERMAN's operations, which we find nowhere else: "I learn that the expedition which went up the Savannah River the other day, met with great success. When about sixty miles us the river, a large force was landed, which was marched to the Columbia and South Carolina road, when about ten miles of the road was completely destroyed. The expedition met with little or no opposition. Gen. FOSTER's forces captured a company of South Carolina militia in the vicinity of Hardeeville. They had been in the field but two weeks, and did not seem to relish hard fighting overmuch. This successful expedition is a part of the grand project which has for its object the complete isolation of Richmond. And not many weeks will pass before SHERMAN will have entire possession of all the railroads connecting Virginia with the cotton States."

The Alexandria (Va.) *Sentinel*, of yesterday, gives the following information concerning the attempted escape of Senator FOOTE, and the arrival of Mrs FOOTE in our lines: "Learning that she had arrived in the neighborhood of Dumfries, Va., a few days ago, Col. WELLES, the Provost-Marshal-General, dispatched thither a detachment of cavalry, who, on Thursday, took her into custody. The *Sentinel* says nothing about Senator FOOTE himself having been intercepted in his flight by rebel cavalrymen at Dumfries and taken back to Richmond, as was generally reported at Washington yesterday. It is probable that he was arrested immediately after he retired in disgust from the rebel Senate, and after he had declared he would seek a refuge in some foreign clime, where he could enjoy the liberty of which he was deprived in the Confederacy.

One of the prisoners captured at Fort Fisher makes affidavit that he was in Battery Buchanan, one mile south of Fort Fisher, during the bombardment of the 24th of December, which all the offices of his command admitted was furious beyond precedent; that he was afterward in Fort Fisher; that six of its guns were dismounted by the fire of the fleet, and two burst; that the men were all obliged to rely on the casemates; that it was confidently expected our forces would make an assault, and that no serious resistance would have been made by the garrison. He also swears that the entire rebel force in and around Wilmington, including that in and about Fort Fisher, was but about 2,800 men.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* of the 10th says it received a telegram on the 9th, from Washington, stating that the order for the evacuation of Fort Smith, promulgated some weeks ago, has been countermanded by the President.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Court Journal*, not a reliable authority, by the way, in noticing the arrival out of Lord LYONS, says: "We cannot understand that the state of Lord LYONS' health alone is the cause of his departure from Washington; for he has, according to report, been put down for a berth at once, and will exchange with the present English Ambassador at Vienna. Doubtless the real secret of his retirement from Washington is the arduous nature of the duties he has had, and still would have, to perform to keep all smooth between England and the American Government."

The Louisville *Journal* has it from good authority that the ferocious guerrilla Sue Mundy is not a female, as is generally believed, but is in reality JEROME CLARK, a son of HECTOR M. CLARK, of Simpson County, Ky., and cousin to Hon. BEVERLY L. CLARK; also cousin to TANDY CLARK, now in the State Prison for robbing the mails. He is about 22 years of age, of medium female stature, small feet and hands, face beardless and quite handsome, voice soft and feminine—all together making a counterfeit so perfect that even JOHN MORGAN, on a certain occasion, mistook him for a female. He belonged to MORGAN's command, and was with him on his raid through Ohio. His first experiment at deception in female attire was played off upon his commanding General. He was neatly dressed in Bloomer costume, wore a fancy military cap, containing a wig of female hair which in long tresses flowed down carelessly over his shoulders. Thus attired, he was introduced to his chieftain by some of his comrades-in-arms as Miss Sue Mundy. MORGAN, struck with the beauty and heroic bearing of Miss Mundy, at once consented to enroll her, and give her a desirable position. But, on inquiring particularly in reference to her name, she replied "JEROME CLARK, Sir." When the merriment resulting from his successful experiment had subsided, MORGAN remarked, "All right, boys; we will have use for Sue Mundy." CLARK, in the character of Sue Mundy, rendered invaluable service to JOHN MORGAN.

From the mortality records of the past year, it appears that the city was unusually healthy, the relative number of deaths being less than in any year since 1851. The aggregate number of deaths during 1864 was 25,654, and during the preceding year 25,196, an increase of only 458, while the estimated increase of population is from 80.000 to 100,000. This total number of deaths includes all the soldiers who have died in the various city hospitals within the past year, and the number of these was much larger than in 1863. There was no epidemic disease during the year, and the mortality among children was less than during the previous twelve months.

Fort Pickens was saved from the rebels in the Spring of 1861, partially through the assistance of Mr. RICHARD WILCOX, a Northerner by birth, who occupied the position of watchman at the Pensacola Navy-yard. He kept Major SLEMMER, the Commander of the fort, informed of the rebel movements, and apprised him of a contemplated night attack by two thousand men. The rebel scheme failed, and communication was immediately cut off between the fort and main land. Mr. WILCOX subsequently came North, and is now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The London *Star* has this paragraph: "We have been informed that a treaty of amity, commerce, navigation and extradition has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Hayti. The treaty bears date the 3d of November, and the exchange of the ratifications is to take place before the 3d of next May. This is a fact of some importance, as illustrating the relations which the recent policy of the United States is calculated to establish between them and the Haytian Republic. An additional significance, moreover, may be attached to the fact when we place it in contrast with the policy attempted by Spain in San Domingo."

Gen. EARLY does not rest easy under the insinuation that he was defeated by SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, because of too frequent indulgence in apple-jack, and he has thought it necessary to write a letter to the rebel Congress, vindicating himself from the insinuation. "No respectable man, of any grade or position, will state," quoth EARLY, "that he ever saw me under the influence of intoxication in the camp, on the march, or in battle." If that is so, SHERIDAN's triumphs are increased. He did not defeat a drunken foe, and the strategic movements of EARLY were those of truth and soberness.

Some three hundred street-sweepers congregated in the Park yesterday afternoon, and were addressed from the City Hall steps by a member of the Workingmen's Protective Union, the speaker recommending them to forget what had passed, but if Mr. HECKER, or any other man, should in the future attempt to interfere with them, to protect their own interests at all hazards. A series of resolutions were read and adopted denouncing the action of Mr. HECKER as "unjust and unmanly, and an unsuccessful attempt to gain political popularity," tendering their thanks to Mr. BOOLE, Comptroller BRENNAN and Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN, and pledging themselves to abstain from all acts of violence.

Immediately after Mr. HECKER's injunction against the Comptroller and others had been dissolved yesterday, the Comptroller commenced paying the street sweepers the money, about $110,000, having been advanced by the Broadway Bank.

Mrs. MYRON WINSLOW, wife of the late Rev. Dr. WINSLOW, the eminent missionary, arrived in the *China*, from Liverpool, Friday morning. She comes direct from Cape of Good Hope, where her honored husband was buried.

On Friday night last the officers connected with the Grant General Hospital, at Willet's Point, entertained a large circle of their friends in the large mess room attached to the hospital. The complimentary hop was attended by distinguished guests from this city and Flushing, and its neighborhood. The ball was everything that could have been desired, and was rendered complete by the exqisite music of the band of the Seventh New-York Infantry.

A grand promenade concert was given by the Twenty-second Regiment, last evening, at their armory on Fourteenth-street. The room was well filled, and with an excellent company. The regimental band (HELMSMULLER'S) furnished some choice music, which was well appreciated.

The Legislature of Arkansas, on the 29th ult., elected WM. D. SNOW United States Senator. He is the son of JOSIAH SNOW, formerly of Providence, and married the daughter of the late ASA NEWELL, of this city. He is a Union Radical, and suffered much from the rebellion.

Ohio has furnished 341,500 men to the army and navy, of whom 16,500 have died in service, and about 8,000 have been disabled.

EDWARD BRENNAN, keeper of a saloon at No. 31 Mercer-street, was mortally wounded on Friday night, in an encounter with three soldiers. He died last evening. His murderer is in custody.

ROBERT CHURCHILL, of Yorkville, was shot in the head and killed, at about one o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer FLEMING, of the Fourth District Police Court. The officer had been sent to arrest CHURCHILL for an alleged burglary in Westchester County, and the latter had attempted to make resistance. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, and the jury exonerated FLEMING.

Mr. JOHN DEAN, of Greenpoint, and Mr. JOHN H. HOLMES, of No. 380 Grand-street, New-York, fell into the hold of the bark *John L. Rush*—lying at Messrs. WEBB & BELL'S ship-yard, Greenpoint—and Mr. HOLMES was almost instantly killed.

Vice-President HAMLIN is said to have announced to his friends that he will not accept any position in the Cabinet, and intends to retire upon his farm.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "As some papers or persons appear to believe that Mr. FESSENDEN is or will be a candidate for the French mission, it seems proper to say, that the President intimated to him some weeks ago that he should have the appointment if he desired it; and that Mr. FESSENDEN then answered that if his people should return him to the Senate, he would not exchange his seat there for any office in the gift of the Government. There is no reason for supposing that he is of any different opinion now."

A fire in Mr. T. L. BROWN'S scale factory, Fifty-second-street and Third-avenue, at about 9 o'clock last evening, was extinguished, with but about $150 damage.

The Washington *Republican*, of Friday, says: "The chief of one of the most important bureaus of the Government service informs us that so many of his principle clerks are resigning on account of the inadequacy of their salaries, and the greater inducements offered them in other fields, that the business of his bureau is already seriously embarrassed, and with a prospect of still greater difficulties arising."

The Peace Rumors.

As we greatly feared at first, the many rumors of peace we have had during the past week, have been steadily growing smaller, and are now altogether unpromising. One of the principal outgivings on the subject, we yesterday showed to be a pure concoction or a grievious misapprehension; and the resolutions of Mr. MILES in the Confederate Congress would seem to throw doubt even on the statement that fifteen Commissioners had been appointed to confer with the North on the subject of peace. As to the alleged mission of the Elder BLAIR, we have nothing further except a statement of the Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday last, that up to that time he had not made his appearance in the Confederate capital. "He has not," says the *Dispatch*,

"We are assured, come to the city, and it is all stuff about the Secretary of War having sent him a pass to visit Richmond; but we do not doubt that he is in GRANT's camp. We have never yet seen any evidence going to show that he designed coming to this city."

We think diplomacy and concillation have yet a great part to play in securing peace, and in the pacification of the South; but we believe that, to this end, all attempts to treat with JEFF. DAVIS and the rebel authorities at Richmond will prove entirely futile.

A COMPLIMENT TO OUR COURTS.—The London *Law Times* has a compliment for our courts and judges, which is pleasant to read and which is in quite marked contrast with the expressions of some of the English papers which are not, however, so good authority in legal matters as is the *Law Times*. It publishes in full the decision of Mr. Commissioner NEWTON in the Bennett Extradition case, in which, as our readers will recollect, the Commissioner commented upon the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the pirates of the schooner *J. C. Gerity*, and approved the doctrine laid down in that case, that in order to obtain the extradition of a criminal the crime must have been committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Power that claimed the extradition and not within the concurrent jurisdiction of both Powers; and having published the decision, it proceeds to say:

"We trust that the introduction to the profession in England of the most important decisions of the American Courts in relation to international and maritime law, will be to create mutual confidence in the administration of the law by the Judges of either country, whatever our political differences, in addition to the instruction to be gathered from them. The reader cannot fail to have noticed the singular learning and ability that mark all the judgments in the courts of the United States which we have thus been enabled to present to the English lawyers."

It is quite pleasant to see such an estimation of our judiciary in this quarter. Such a kindly remark will, we are sure, be felt far more than all the irritating remarks which have fallen from the papers which sympathized with the rebels, and therefore have felt called upon to attack our Courts, and the hope which it expresses will be most heartily reciprocated.

The *Law Times* says also that the decision is "the more gratifying, inasmuch as we have now the formal declaration of a court of law that the decision in the case of TERNAN, for which England was so vehemently assailed by a section of the press, was good law and a just and rational as well as a sound decision." We cannot but think that the day will come when we shall be able to use the same words on our own part, and when the English courts will decide that the cases of the *Springbok*, the *Stephen Hart*, and the *Peterhoff*, for which we have been so vehemently assailed in turn by a section of the English press, are rational, sound and just.

A Glimpse of Gen. Lee.

There is no man associated with the Confederate cause in whom the Southern people have so great confidence, as Gen. LEE. Yet, of all the Southern leaders, he is the most taciturn. The attitude of silence which he has maintained has been a serious habit, and not a bare theatrical assumption, as in the case of weaker men. Even the position which he holds to-day, is not one for which he has striven, or which, having obtained, he consciously assumes, as more ambitious men would have done; and he has shown none of that calculating sagacity which awaits opportunity for self-advancement. It can scarcely be denied that, from the first, his counsel has been often overborne even in the adjustment of policies, where his judgment ought to have been commanding; but he has never exclaimed at the reverses which have followed upon the mistakes of those higher in authority. He has not shown irritation, nor thrown up his commission. He has not, like DAVIS, and LETCHER, and TOOMBS, and BEAUREGARD, bristled with manifestoes. As a military man, he has not been prodigal of promises, and his dispatches have been decent. Like all the rest, he has been a traitor; but the venom and fanaticism of their treason has not been exhibited in his career. In a bad and ruinous cause, he has yet shown himself simply a soldier.

Of this notable man, of this soldier, unsuccessful partly from the insanity of his superiors, but chiefly because success was not sanely to be hoped for, and upon whom, pent up in Richmond, the crumbling structure of the Confederacy is now threatening to fall, we lately got a passing glimpse through the two private letters published in the Richmond correspondence of the London *Times*, and copied into this journal.

One of these is the letter of resignation which LEE addressed to Gen. SCOTT, after Virginia had adopted the measure of secession. His plea for taking this step is that he can not bear arms against his native State. The second letter is to his sister, and is a more intimate disclosure of his feelings. "Now," says he,

"We are in a state of war, which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn: and, though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question whether I should take arms against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and, save in defence of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called upon to draw the sword. *I know you will blame me*, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I endeavored to do what I thought right."

This language is that of a man who knew himself to be in the wrong. He knew that even his sister would blame him. But he lacked the moral courage to pronounce in favor of conviction and against feeling. The parallel between his position and that taken a short time before by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is very close. LEE was a soldier and STEPHENS was a statesman; each in his sphere had won enviable distinction. They both alike preferred Union to secession. LEE, in his letter to his sister, says that he recognizes no necessity for secession; STEPHENS, in the Georgia Legislature, denounced it as a crime. Yet each determined to follow the fortunes of his State in any event. Georgia seceded, and, ere long, Virginia followed. STEPHENS was made, immediately, Vice-President of the new rebel Confederacy, and, ultimately, LEE was made General-in-chief of the rebel armies. Each of them to-day, doubtless, regrets as deeply as at the first, the fatal step taken by their respective States. LEE has never, except in his invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, struck a blow, except for the defence of Virginia. STEPHENS, also, has kept well at home, not even appearing in his official place as President of the Senate. Yet each clings to the old sentiment that, in the event of a choice, he owes personal allegiance to his State rather than to the nation.

We have exemplified, in these two men, the radical aberration of Southern statesmanship and the perversion of Southern patriotism. There has been comparatively little of this peculiar State pride among Nothern citizens. They were known abroad simply as Americans. A native of Virginia or of South Carolina desired to be recognized not pre-eminently as an American, but as a Virginian or a South Carolinian. This State conceit did not eradicate, though it weakened, the sentiment of unionism; it did not destroy patriotism but modified it by making it partial. It only needed that a crisis should offer in which the choice would be inevitable between giving allegiance to the State or to the nation. The prime movers in the rebellion understood this. They knew that the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in 1860, would not of itself answer their purpose. They might vote their States out of the Union, but the people held back reluctantly. But they took another step, and, by an actual dishonor to the old flag, precipitated the crisis upon the Southern people. Then, in accordance with the fatal sentiment which pervaded the South, all were compromised in the acts of the few.

The old sentiment of State sovereignty is not found to be an element of strength even in a Confederacy. Georgia and North Carolina are as ready to defy the central power at Richmond as they were to rebel against the central power at Washington in the first instance. Gov. BROWN witholds his militia on the very plea that a crisis may come when Georgia may be called upon to defend herself against the Confederacy, and the best thing DAVIS can do for himself is to call BROWN a "miserable scoundrel."

The doctrine of State Rights, as interpreted by the South, is an element of dissolution. As it exists in our Constitution it is a constitutive element. It is the great balance-wheel of our Government. It does not contradict organization, but perfects it by giving to each part that completeness without which all organization would be useless. Local self-government consists in harmony with the absolute national sovereignty of a central government; and in a Republic of States its importance cannot be over-estimated. In a union of States which, like the American, can be classified into two or three grand sections, each characterized by an especial and ascendant interest, there must be reserved to the several parts certain inviolable privileges, which are as important and as sacred as the immunities which a Democracy must always vouchsafe to individuals. We do not find that men like LEE and STEPHENS claim for the South that any of its rights or privileges were violated in such a manner as to give no hope of ordinary and peaceful redress, and yet they were willing to become traitors and to help on the most unhappy of all wars for the sake of a sentiment as useless as it is pernicious. We are confident that this war will utterly dissipate this pestilent delusion, without doing injury to any of the rights which by our Constitution are accorded to the People and the States.

The Doctrine of Neutral Obligations in its Latest Aspects.

The publicist who writes under the name of "Historicus" in the London *Times*, sums up his latest view of neutral obligations in three propositions, which are these:

1. That it is the duty of a neutral Government to enforce, as far as it can, the observance of its own laws for the preservation of its neutrality.

2. That if its honest efforts should in any instance be unavailing, and its vigilance should be eluded, the neutral Government is not responsible for the consequences.

3. That in the case of cruisers illegally equipped, the duty and the responsibility of the neutral Government are exclusively confined to such redress as can be afforded over property brought within its jurisdiction; and that, consequently, all claims to compensation for injuries suffered beyond the jurisdiction are wholly inadmissible.

The first as well as the second of these propositions would simply be regarded as platitudes, in the mouth of any one with less pretension to profundity of thought than the writer for the London *Times*. No Government, pretending to rank among civilized nations, is likely to *profess* any other doctrine than that its prime business is to enforce obedience to its own laws whether these have respect to its dealings with other Powers with which it is at peace, or simply relate to its domestic government. Equally clear is it, that a Government which exercises an honest vigilance in the prevention of hostile acts by its subjects or citizens, has nothing to fear and nothing to apologize for, in presence of any querulous belligerent. The practical question of an honest neutrality, however, is in no manner touched by any such general summing-up of legal or moral duty. The whole matter is referable to the direct test of how far the action of the Government, charged with a neglect of neutral obligations, has answered the object to which the good faith of the neutral power was pledged. If the object has so far failed, that the professed neutral stands arraigned before the world, not only as a great naval auxiliary to one of the belligerents, but as practically the only support of that belligerent's existence as a naval power; if, but for that neutral's assistance the belligerent in question would be deprived alike of merchant ships, of the essential munitions of war even for inland military operations, and of the mere semblance of a naval armament—what are the only possible conclusions? Either that the neutral in question has no power to compel obedience to its own municipal laws, or that it is indifferent to the question whether such obedience shall be paid or not.

In either case the belligerent against which this "neutrality" operates, has surely a positive and unimpeachable claim to redress. The presumed inability of the neighboring colonists to assert their own municipal laws, has not only interrupted their commercial relations with us, and compelled the revival of the obnoxious system of passports, but it has all but forced upon the Government of the United States the duty of extending its military police arrangements beyond the frontier. This is what has come of even the mildest instance of British neutrality, wherein the "neutral" really seemed quite as powerless as malignant. If the same decisive measures of reprisal have not been adopted in the far more serious matter of the building, outfit, manning and protection of privateers in British ports, from Table Bay to Nassau,—a species of neutral obligation which we witness now every day and every hour,—it is simply due to the fact, which has been presented time and again by the Secretary of State, that it is inexpedient for us to combat more than one enemy at a time. We shall put a stop to thieving, robbery and murder, organized under "belligerent commissions," on our immediate frontier, because we can punish that sort of neutral friendship most effectually without even raising an arm to strike the "neutral" culprit. And the mere fact that we are thus in a position to compel a change of British policy on belligerent rights and neutral duties, close at home, is in itself the best evidence against the honesty and fairness of the neutrality practised by Great Britain in cases where redress is not so immediately attainable. The thieves and murderers on our inland frontier represent precisely the same class of "belligerents," as the pirates that are scouring the seas against our merchantmen. The only difference is that the former probably run the greater risks.

The third proposition of the London publicist is scarcely less practical than the two that precede it. What constitutes "illegal equipment?" Was the *Tuscaloosa* carried into Table Bay and fitted up as a privateer, "properly brought within the jurisdiction" of British Courts? Even if all "claims for compensation for injuries suffered beyond such jurisdiction are wholly inadmissible," what about such claims as the Table Bay capture? The mere suggestion of the Colonial Secretary to his subordinate at the Cape that the *Tuscaloosa* should be *detained* as Federal property—a suggestion which arrived too late—almost cost the Government of Lord PALMERSTON their seats. And there is not even the shadow of a reason to doubt, that had the vessel not been given up by a trick of the Colonial Governor, British "neutrality" would have taken the form of a ministerial crisis on this very question laid down so complacently by "Historicus"—that is, on the right of the United States Government to claim redress for property brought within British jurisdiction. *That* right, all but a majority of Parliament denied. It was conceded, on the occasion we have cited, solely by virtue of the fact that our property had been previously surrendered to the rebels.

The Parisians and Their Prefect.

The Municipal Council of Paris having obtained a new lease of office from the Emperor, M. KAUSSMAN, Prefect of the Seine, and their chief, thought it incumbent on him, at their first *reunion*, to address them touching the nature and importance of their duties, and the advantages of their being the nominees of NAPOLEON, rather than the elected representatives of the Parisian populace. M. KAUSSMAN took a very effective way of impressing on the minds of the Councilors the conviction of the vast superiority of the appointment system. For he assured them that, if the system of election had been in vogue, it was highly probable that not a man of them would have been chosen. The natives of the metropolis of fashion and civilization had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It had been demonstrated that they did not possess intellect, or acumen, or discernment enough to select proper municipal representatives. Nay, they could not even appreciate the merits of those whom their Sovereign had been graciously pleased to choose for them. But this was not to be wondered at. The Parisians are, in fact, not Parisians. The capital of the Second Empire, according to M. KAUSSMAN, has no "large permanent population." The mass of its citizens are "mere crowds, who come and go," and know nothing of municipal interests, or municipal affairs. While the few, who boast of being Parisians *pur sang*, "are isolated from each other, change with extreme facility their lodgings and quarters, and never attach themselves to the *mairie* of an arrondissement, or the parochial church."

The inference which the Prefect of the Seine wished to be drawn from all this was of course that no reasonable man would expect a population so heterogeneous, migratory, and ignorant, to be good judges of the qualities which become a civic councilor, and that it was quite right the Emperor should do for those pseudo-Parisians what they were so incompetent to do for themselves. But the argument of M. KAUSSMAN will apply to a case of far more consequence than that against which he directs it. Since, if the inhabitants of the French capital are such imbeciles as to be incapable of choosing proper municipal representatives, to manage their corporate affairs, they must be still more incapable of choosing fit men to represent them in the Corps Legislatif and to aid in conducting the public business of the State.

The Emperor denies the Parisians their municipal rights, and nominates their councilors himself, lest they should damage their own interests by intrusting their guardianship to knaves or fools; but why does not his Majesty, for the sake of consistency, make this a pretext for stripping the citizens, also, of the greater franchise, and nominating their deputies likewise? There, certainly, may be more in the Prefectorial speech than meets the eye. It may have been got up to order, and intended as a warning to the metropolitan democracy not to press their opposition to the Imperial policy too far, lest worse befall them than has yet happened. And an obscure allusion, dropped as it were inadvertently, in the course of the KAUSSMAN address, would lead to a suspicion of some such design. How comes it that the Prefect wanders all the way to America for a case in point, and drags the District of Columbia into his homily to illustrate his meaning? There is no analogy whatever between the cases of Paris and Washington, as regards municipal rights, since the people of Washington have their corporate electoral system, while the people of Paris have none. To contrast the very different municipal systems of the French and American capitals, was not, however, M. KAUSSMAN's object. He rather wanted to demonstrate to the Parisians that representation in the *National* Legislature was no more *indispensable* to the inhabitants of *metropolitan* cities and *metropolitan* districts than representation in town councils, by reminding them that the metropolitan city and metropolitan district of the great American Republic were wholly unrepresented in Congress, and that as the citizens of Washington and its territory could get along without the *elective* franchise, the Parisians, if *stripped of it* hereafter, for reasons of State, might hope to survive its loss. The warning is pregnant with meaning, and the Parisians may have something new in store for them.

The Spanish Ministerial Crisis.

The Spanish ministerial crisis is past, and NARVAEZ and his colleagues are again in office. On the resignation of the Duke of VALENCIA, Señor ISTURIEZ was sent for by the Queen, and instructed to form a Cabinet. This he undertook to do, and nearly accomplished; but when ISABELLA learned that the men whom he had called to power had not the confidence of the dominant party in the Cortes, and would be sure to involve her in trouble, she decided, rather than intrust them with the reins of government, to effect a reconciliation with NARVAEZ, and allow him to resume the conduct of affairs. The Ex-Minister was accordingly summoned to the Palace, and, after mutual explanations between him and his Sovereign, was induced to withdraw his resignation and become State helmsman once more.

The exact nature of the terms on which NARVAEZ consented to return to office is not well known, but, judging from the tenor of the Royal speech at the opening of the Cortes, and from the utterances of the semi-official press of Madrid, the conditions of the compromise appear to have been that the Premier should be permitted to deal with San Domingo as he pleased, provided Peru was not suffered to go unpunished. In the recent speech from the throne there is certainly not a syllable about the Dominican war, and this silence touching an enterprise which the nation, until lately, had so much at heart, may fairly be regarded as an indication that the people are becoming sensible of its imprudence, and that the Government mean to back out of it at the earliest moment possible. It is indeed reported that Spain does not purpose loosing her grasp of San Domingo altogether, but that she designs to retain possession of the capital of the island and the bay of Samana. The *Correspondencia de Espana*, however, gives no credit to this rumor, and is of the opinion that the abandonment of San Domingo will be thorough.

But there is another reason for giving up the enterprise in question than Spain's inability to carry it out. Persistence in it might involve her in difficulties with the maritime Powers. Spain, as a party to the Treaty of Paris, is bound to maintain an effective blockade of the Dominican ports, or the other Powers are under no obligation to respect it. Now Spain's blockade of those ports is so nominal that England has already given her notice that she will not continue to respect that kind of blockade much longer. Hence the only alternative Spain has is to withdraw from the island altogether, while she can do so with a good grace, or to hold on to it, and see her cruisers destroyed in the immediate future by John Bull's iron-clads. This consideration has doubtless influenced NARVAEZ not a little.

But Peru, it would appear, may not get off so easily as San Domingo. There is a special paragraph in the Queen's speech devoted to her case, "the Government of which State," says Her Majesty, "will finally be convinced that justice is on our side." By what sort of logic the Peruvians are to be convinced, Her Majesty does not explain. The *Correspondencia*, however, does. If complete and permanent satisfaction is not promptly accorded, the Pinzon squadron, before returning to Spain, "will leave in Peru a *memorial* that none can insult" Spaniards "with impunity," and that * * * they "are strong enough to take satisfaction with" their "own hands." This, beyond question, is sufficiently explicit, and very fairly reveals the Queen's meaning. Should the Peruvians not assent to the demands of Spain, then Lima is to be made a heap of ruins, and when Admiral PINZON has perpetrated the sanguinary outrage, himself and his fleet may return home. If such is the policy which NARVAEZ purposes to adopt in relation to Peru, all the good deeds of his administration will be forgotten. As the case of Spain in this matter is so strong, why not rather submit it to *arbitration*? The Peruvian President would no doubt gladly leave the settlement of the difficulty to some impartial third party, and the reluctance of Spain to abide by a mode of decision so appropriate, humane and equitable, must be attributed to a consciousness that her case would not bear judicial investigation. If NARVAEZ could not become reconciled to his mistress without pledging himself to carry out this barbarous policy against Peru, it would have been more to his credit to have declined resuming office.

OUT OF CAPTIVITY AT LAST.—A. D. RICHARDSON, Esq., of the *Tribune*, who was captured by the rebels while running the batteries at Vicksburgh nearly two years ago, announces by telegraph, from Knoxville, his arrival in the Union lines at that point. We cannot tell whether Mr. RICHARDSON was exchanged or whether he escaped, though the latter would seem most probable. Mr. RICHARDSON has had a terrible two years' experience in the very bowels of the Confederacy, and his friends will congratulate him most heartily upon his escape.

Pen-and-Ink Drawings.

There are some marvellously graceful and pleasing pen-and-ink sketches by Miss JULIA WILLARD on exhibition at MACFARLAND'S bookstore, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. These sketches comprise a great variety of subjects, including animal life, forest glades, purling brooks and rustic bridges, but in all of them the drawing is facile and vigorous, the grouping picturesque, and the shading so exquisitely delicate that it would bear microscopic inspection and scarce lose any of the softness of its finish. Miss WILLARD prepared an album of her sketches for the New-York Sanitary Fair last Spring, the sale of which added handsomely to the receipts at the booth of the Twelfth-street Grammar School for Young Ladies, in which institution she is a beloved and honored teacher.

—A very finely-executed lithographic representation of the splendid new building of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, has just been issued by Messrs. J. W. MIDDLETON & Co., of the City of the Lakes.

ESCAPE FROM A SOUTHERN PRISON PEN.

A Truthful Narrative of Rebel Barbarity—Sufferings and Indomitable Perseverance of a Union Officer.

Capt. A. P. BLISS, of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, who was captured on WILSON'S raid, near Stony Creek, Va., on the 29th of June, 1864, furnishes us the following facts respecting his experiences while a prisoner, and his escape from Dixie. His squadron consisted of sixty-eight men, all but eight of whom were killed or wounded before surrendering.

The Captain was immediately stripped of his coat, boots and hat, and the same day placed in confinement, at Weldon, with ninety-eight enlisted men, and Capt. GRANT and Lieut. HIGLEY, of the First Vermont Cavalry. These one hundred and one men were packed in a log building, fourteen feet by twenty, and, as sitting down was an impossibility, all stood up during the night.

The next day these prisoners were sent to Raleigh, N. C., by cars, and each of them had a pint of corn meal given them, but with no means for cooking it. After a great deal of search, an old piece of rusty sheet iron was discovered, which the prisoners scraped, and bent in the shape of a pan. Upon this they baked the meal, and broke a fast which had lasted thirty-six hours.

After remaining at Raleigh one day and night, they were sent to Salisbury, and there received four pieces of hard tack to each man. Remained at Salisbury twenty-four hours.

During the night Capt. BLISS found an old case-knife, which he made into a saw with his pen-knife, and cut a hole through the car in which he was confined large enough to effect his escape. He ran away into the country, but was tracked by dogs and recaptured the following day.

July 4, prisoners were taken to Columbia, S. C., and received rations of hard-tack and fresh beef. Two days afterwards they were put on the cars, without food, and sent to Andersonville. On the 7th, Capt. BLISS was found to be an officer, and was taken out of prison and placed under guard, by the side of a small stream, without shelter, blanket or food, for fifty-two hours. On the 9th he was sent to Macon, Ga., and while on the road a rebel soldier gave him a small piece of bread and bacon.

On arriving at Macon he was put in a stockade and fed on short rations of corn-meal and sorghum molasses; occasionally a little bacon was allowed, but, as it was alive with worms, it proved of little value as food. The molasses was offensive to the taste and invariably soured on the stomach.

On the 11th day of August Capt. BLISS, with a large number of officers—prisoners—was sent to Charleston, to be placed under the fire of the Union batteries. The prisoners were two days on the road with nothing to eat.

At Charleston he was placed in a workhouse and supplied with tolerable rations, until he was attacked with yellow fever and sent to the hospital.

He remained in hospital nine weeks, under the charge of Surgeon TODD, who claimed to be a brother of Mrs. President LINCOLN. When partially recovered, Capt. BLISS made a second attempt to escape. He passed the guard and reached the open country, where he wandered about one night, but becoming exhausted, was recaptured the next morning.

While in this hospital he saw two Union soldiers, belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, (colored,) stripped and whipped by order of Surgeon TODD, for an alleged insult to a deserter.

On the 17th of October, Capt. BLISS, together with about sixteen hundred other officers, was sent to Columbia. He states that all of these officers were confined in an open field, with neither blankets or shelter. Rations, corn-meal and molasses—five pints of meal and one pint of molasses being the total issue to each man for five days.

On the 29th of November Capt. BLISS made a third attempt at escape, and was successful. The means by which it was accomplished he deems it proper not to make public, for fear of compromising others and subjecting them to still greater barbarity on the part of the rebels. It is sufficient to say that the first night and day he lay in the woods not half a mile from the stockade, covered up with leaves, and could hear around him in all directions footsteps and voices of guards, who were endeavoring to find his hiding place.

The second night after his escape the Captain started upon his perilous journey, intending, if possible, to reach the route over which he supposed SHERMAN'S army would pass. Fortunately, he fell in with two officers of the Seventy-third Indiana, also escaped, and after a toilsome march of six nights and nearly famished, the three succeeded in reaching the Augusta and Charleston road.

Here the little party was secreted by a negro in the swamp, and liberally fed. The object of the delay at this point was to learn of Gen. SHERMAN'S route. This was obtained; after four days, the friendly negro brought a paper—for which he had paid a dollar—giving the desired information, and the party prepared to start the next evening. Twenty-seven blacks, male and female, came into the swamp in a body, with a great abundance of supplies for the journey. They were all zealous and hopeful, and the parting was rendered memorable by the blessings and prayers of the sable throng. After five nights of travel, these officers reached the Savannah River. The country was filled with rebel troops, and it was only by the exercise of constant watchfulness that they were eluded.

With a case-knife, the gift of the negroes, they constructed a raft of saplings, drift wood, and vines, and crossed the Savannah Dec. 12. On the 13th they reached the railroad, 70 miles from Savannah; but although a negro was found, nothing could be obtained for food. Their stores given by the negroes were exhausted, and, with nothing to eat, they struggled on during two more nights. The third day they found five ears of corn each, and parched it at a deserted camp fire. On the 15th they reached the 30 miles station, and on the morning of the 16th their hearts were gladdened by the familiar sight of the dear old flag. During the last 76 hours of this wearisome journey, the five ears of corn each constituted their only food, and once during the early part of their travels they were without water thirty-six hours.

The Captain relates many scenes of barbarity on the part of rebel soldiers, which would be deemed incredible, if told by a man of less integrity and tried veracity. But the facts herein given will, it is hoped, open the eyes of such as believe that Southern chivalry is not a myth, or that any obstacle not absolutely superhuman may not be met and overcome by our brave soldiery.

The Question of Female Physicians.

[We have given much space in our Sunday issues for some weeks past to a discussion of the propriety and necessity of having physicians of the female sex. Both sides of the question have been argued in our columns. We have given letters from medical men, medical professors, and medical students of both sexes as well as from intelligent non-professional people. The ground having now been pretty fully gone over and fought over, we close our columns to the discussion, with the following notes.]

LADY SURGEONS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The principle upon which it is contended the justness of the cause of the female medical students depends, is that they can best understand and treat the diseases peculiar to their sex, and, that in order to do this, it is necessary they should attend the public clinics at Bellevue Hospital.

There are four public clinics at the hospital each week. One, relating to the medical and surgical diseases of women. One medical, in which general diseases are treated of, and two surgical, in which all manner of operations are performed.

It would seem, that, if they desired to prepare themselves to be physicians, they would attend the obstetrical and medical clinics, but the latter clinic they do not attend—the two surgical receive their close attention. For what purpose do they attend these? Is it to fit themselves to be surgeons? I think not; they do not say anything in their articles about becoming surgeons, but to be a physician is their highest aim.

Again, if, as is claimed, "the death of one-third of the race before five years of age is due to the physiological ignorance of wives and mothers," cannot they be taught what is necessary for them to know, without women attending the surgical clinics of our public hospitals, neither does society at large require that women should take upon themselves the responsible duties of surgeons.

Why, therefore, do they place themselves in positions where their motives may be called in question, and in which they are thrown oftener than necessary in the society of male-students, who have received their bitterest denunciations?

BELLEVUE STUDENT.

VIEWS OF A LADY PHYSICIAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been deeply interested in reading in your valuable paper the discussion of the question: "Shall women be physicians." Still, I did not intend to take part in it. But in the last article written by "Mother of the Old School," there are some assertions to which, as one of the interested, I feel disposed to reply. "Doubtless there is a strong repugnance to women-doctors among the well-bred and refined." From my own experience and observation during several years' practice among my own sex, I have found our warmest advocates, women of the most liberal educations, of strong christian principles and fine, delicate organization, and I may add, who felt that to one of their own sex alone could they apply for relief from such suffering as only women have to bear. Thoroughly educated and liberal-minded physicians have, in a number of cases, placed their wives under a woman-physician's treatment for diseases which, they candidly admitted, they could not do justice to because they could never realize a woman's suffering. Scores of physicians will admit, not that they do not understand the theories of female diseases, but a want of sympathetic knowledge which none but a woman can feel, and which is so soothing to the poor nervous sufferer. Who but one with a similar organization can truly sympathize with a woman in her hour of greatest agony, and give the assistance she requires, when, and in the manner she most needs it? I speak what I *know*.

Hundreds of women would gladly avail themselves of the privilege of employing the services of a physician of their own sex, just as soon as they know them to be fully qualified by a thorough medical education. The remark has often been made to me, by women of good breeding and refinement, that they would never have employed a male physician had they known a competent woman; and many have suffered even unto death, rather than bear the mental suffering from the exposure necessary to successful treatment.

In the treatment of children's diseases, (particularly infants,) I maintain that no man can be as competent as a woman, education being equal. If necessary, I could cite the testimony of some of our best and most popular physicians, who admit that their success is not as good with children as with adults, that they cannot understand the wants of those little helpless creatures as a woman can, in whose nature a love of children is as natural as the throbbings of her own heart. There are exceptions of course. With them we have nothing to do. A woman who does not love children is not fitted by nature to attend either mother or child.

Every mother should be taught more about her children. The first symptoms of all ordinary diseases should be familiar to her, with the means of prompt relief, or until a physician can be procured. Many a mother has exclaimed: "If I had only known what to do to relieve my child! I feared I should do wrong and did nothing, but waited so anxiously for the doctor." And how often the hours spent in waiting have proved fatal to the little sufferer.

I do not understand how it can be improper or indelicate for us to treat the diseases of our own sex and their little ones, and I for one have no desire to extend my practice further than this, but just as long as the demand is as great for our services, it is our duty and our pleasure to meet it, with well-educated, kind and sympathetic women, who with earnestness of purpose, and faith in the success of their cause, must be successful. I think I can safely say in behalf of my sister physicians, that none of them will volunteer to attend any family or persons who do not believe them capable of making a correct diagnosis of disease or prescribing with intelligence, good judgment and caution.

"Shall we have female doctors?"

This question is being practically answered in the affirmative for all who want them.

A LADY PHYSICIAN.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1865.

WHAT LADIES OF THE OLD SCHOOL THINK ABOUT IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not wish to intrude myself again on the public by a long article in defence of the position I have maintained regarding the female medical students. I would suggest a few more ideas concerning their practicability, and discuss the subject in a broader sense. From recent conversations with intelligent persons, and even with the ignorant, in reference to the employing of female doctors, I have not heard one voice in their favor, or any that appear to think they are at all needed. On the contrary, I find my fellow-women strongly opposed to them, and condemn them for their readiness to cast aside the nicest attributes of their natures—modesty and decency.

The whole subject of women as doctors is merely one of utility and opinion, being of little vital importance to the best interests of humanity; and so little is to be gained by the public at large, that, like all other excitements, it will vanish away, without resulting in any ultimate good, or in any deplorable consequences. It is far from my wishes to misinterpret or misrepresent the true views of my sex. No one feels more the necessity of a physiological knowledge, correct ideas of the laws of health and nature, than the writer. I do most strenuously urge that mothers should fully understand how to rear and train children to have healthful constitutions, strength and vigor of body; and to know how to preserve their offspring from premature decay. All this does not need the study of medical science, the attendance at a medical college, or visits to Bellevue Hospital. Such important information can be obtained in various ways, without a single violation of delicate feeling or imaginary self-sacrifice. Not a medical man of repute, in this city or elsewhere, who would not most willingly, from a sense of duty and justice, assist any mother in such a pursuit, or who would not crown her efforts with success. Books, also, are to be found so plenty, which give ample information on every subject which relates to the human system, that no woman can possibly fail to make herself completely and thoroughly acquainted with all that appertains to physiology.

MOTHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

FINAL VIEW OF THE WHOLE MATTER

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one whose life has been most earnestly devoted to the elevation of my sex, in seeking to open new channels of usefulness to them—allow me to say that I look upon this movement of the Medical College for Women as the grandest yet conceived and inaugurated for the benefit of woman and mankind at large.

It will effect a revolution in the social and moral world, more wide-spread and beneficent than can be estimated.

It will confer a priceless boon on woman, relieving her from the most destroying moral scourge of the age. It will commit the keys and the control of her own life and that of her tender offspring to her own keeping. By it every woman will be simply vested with both the right and the power to help herself up when she is down, and to extend a helping hand to her stricken sisters at her side, who naturally seek and claim her aid. This is all that the medical education of women contemplates; no more, no less.

If I understand the case, the students of the "New-York Medical College for Women," which has received high privileges in its charter from our State Legislature, offer no apology for taking this right into their own hands. None is needed. They do not argue the point with those who throw all kinds of false arguments, insults and obstructions in their way.

They have no arguments to urge more forcible than the example of "Him who went about doing good." The needs of their suffering sisters press heavily on their hearts and command their best endeavors.

"The great occasion never ends.
While sorrow's cry to God ascends
And love transforms life's rugged way
Into a new Thermopylæ."

On the other hand they have nothing but the deepest sorrow and reprobation for that artificial and pernicious custom, "man midwifery," that has rendered necessary the ruthless violation of sanctities the most sacred to family relations; the breaking up and overthrow of our fair social fabric; the ignoring of the distinctions and the delicacies of sex; the prevalence of a system at once as odious and barbarous, as it is needless and unchristian, against which human nature itself revolts.

The most thrilling and heart-rending experience convinces me, as it must even a mere casual observer, that this state of things has been productive of untold evils; of a vast amount of physical suffering and mental anguish that might have been alleviated, and often the cause of death that could have been averted.

Can it be possible, that men are to be found who, from mercenary fear that their "craft is in danger," will attempt to stay the only effectual movement toward remedying such a fearful waste of life? Can it be credited, that they would lend themselves, as a last resort, to insulting young ladies whose faith in their cause enables them to "bear all things, believe all things, hope all things, and to think no evil?"

Let us go to the public hospital where such rudeness prevails, and see if the presence of ladies does not act as a healthful check on ill conduct. What husband or father would be willing to place his wife or daughter, needing medical advice and aid, in the hands of a gentleman practitioner, when he could procure a lady equally qualified. If, in addition, he and the public were satisfied that, from the very nature of things, the lady physician also possessed *superior* tact, appreciation and skill, and a readiness of access to the case, how could he hazard their welfare by withholding from them the natural aid?

Already one of our largest city life insurance companies has appointed a graduate practising lady physician as its medical examiner for women. If the college class of thirty-six lady students were tripled, it would not be large enough to supply the urgent demand for matron physicians and lecturers on hygiene in our large female seminaries throughout the country. So many surgeons are called off by the war, and so many women and children are deprived of support, that the most extreme distress is everywhere manifest.

It is just here that the need is felt and the fault found; not that there are no noble men in the medical profession, but that, with all their learning and skill, these are unable to meet the great public want. Not what they *do*, so much as what they *omit* to do. They cannot impart the needful instruction to women. It is not their place. A sad commentary indeed on the custom of our day!

The reform of this evil the New-York Medical College for Women is rendering not only possible, but sure. It affords a three years' course of medical studies, two full collegiate terms of from five to six lectures a day in all the departments of medical science, provides them hospital and dispensary instructions, requires its graduates to pass the ordeal of a rigid examination, and demands of them a good English education, as well as a high moral character.

A number of scholarships of $250 each have been presented to the college this year. So much am I impressed with the importance of this reform, that in my opinion no greater service could be done the cause of humanity than by contributing to it. The contribution would go toward cultivating a great missionary field. Indeed, the Woman's College offers gratuitous instruction to those preparing for foreign missions or service in the Sanitary, Christian or Freedmen's Commissions. It also presents fine facilities for the familiar instruction of wives, mothers and nurses in physiology and hygiene. The cardinal duty of self-preservation, if nothing else, enjoins the study of physiology. We cannot shirk the responsibility if we would. Is it not reprehensible to discharge this duty by proxy, and become "tenants at will of the medical faculty?" It may not be generally known that in obstetrics women far excel men. For fifty centuries the practice of this was conceded to them. Recently medical science has crowded women out of it, and medical custom has become so vicious that now men claim the entire professional monopoly of it. Coarse hands and man's presence take the place of the delicate touch and soothing voice of women in the sick chamber.

"In the Maternity Hospital of Paris, exclusively under the management of Mme. BOIVIN, out of 21,502 cases, only 783 were still-births, or a fraction over one in 28. In the Boston Hospital, under the superintendence of male practitioners, out of 4,000 cases, 300 were lost, or about one in 14, or twice as many."

The Woman's College proposes to establish in this city a Charity Hospital, exclusively for women and children, under the management of ladies and of lady physicians, where the students of the college may receive ample bedside instruction. A building fund of $50,000, divided into contribution shares of $1,000 and $500 each is started.

Already female universities and institutes are being built and endowed by the munificent generosity of such men as MATTHEW VASSAR and PETER COOPER. The gallantry that "parades itself on Sunday in relinquishing the best seats to the ladies at church, and then turns them off to starve at some thriftless employment during the week," is fast giving place to a *heartfelt* kindness of thought and deed.

Woman requires just as much knowledge to discharge her duties as man. Doctors may prate of the "dangers of quackery" and of "tampering with medicine till the end of time," and sensible men will believe that the deadly upas of ignorance is to be a thousand times more dreaded. To what motive must one inevitably ascribe this persecution of women and opposition to her acquisition of knowledge?

I would then say to the students of the "New-York Woman's Medical College:"

"Go to the lonely chamber of affliction;
Go to the couch of suffering and death;
And to the mourner waft a benediction,
That Heaven breathes down with lips of angel breath,
Bear with the pride the doubt thy message scorning;
Bear with the blind, the God-light who despise;
For patent sufferance heralds on the morning,
And thine own faith shall make thy sisters wise."

ONE WHO LOVES HER SEX.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

The Bounty Brokers.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your remarks in yesterday's paper, respecting the manner of sending troops to the front by substitute brokers and others, with a lively interest.

As a Union man, and as representing a large interest that pay a heavy Government internal revenue, I, of course, am deeply concerned about the extravagance which has characterized the last four years, in almost everything going to make an army for the defence of the Union cause. With all the glaring abuses shamefully practiced by contractors for horses, cattle, forage, and other matters, none has been more hurtful to the Government than substitute brokers. They are at this moment making fortunes out of the Government, by sending to the army the very kind of persons described in your article on that subject; and these very men, most of whom would send aid to the South for higher wages, are paying little or no taxes for the support of that very Government out of which they are amassing fortunes, in a few months. I have known cases where substitute brokers would get $300 to $500 a piece to fill up the required quota of men, go to work and find out some old dead men's names, get up a certificate that such a number had been drafted, and thus cheat the Government out of the men, and get thousands of dollars for furnishing substitutes or getting clear those who were drafted. Indeed it would be difficult to describe the *modus operandi* of a substitute broker. Unless these and other abuses can be prevented, and that speedily our public debt will be so large as not to be counted, our war prolonged and our country ruined. These are plain truths, but have to be told sooner or later.

Bounty Jumpers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The substitute system is a burning disgrace upon the country. Not more than one-third of the men sent to regiments ever reach them. Bounty jumping has become a regular profession. One man boasted that he had jumped every State through to Connecticut and he meant to jump that. The people close their eyes to these terrible facts—because it *saves them from fighting*. We should look the thing square in the face. The country should be roused, and a system inaugurated to fill up the *army* not the *quotas* of States. It is a disgrace to be a recruit to-day, because they have to be guarded by bayonets.

"VETERAN."

Emancipation Celebration in Florida.

KEY WEST, FLA., Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The second anniversary of the issue of the President's Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated here yesterday by the colored people of the place with unusual parade and ceremony. It was for a long time supposed by the citizens of Key West that the emancipation of slaves threatened against other portions of the rebellious States, would not apply to them, as "Key West had always been loyal." They forgot that the timely and secret occupation of Fort Taylor by night, by the U. S. military authorities alone, prevented its seizure by armed citizens in the interest of the rebellion. They forgot also the time when secession flags were flying all over the town, that the gallant Capt. CRAVEN of the U. S. frigate *Crusader*, gave them the limit of half an hour to haul them down or submit to a bombardment.

Yesterday was the first time that the colored people of the Island have been allowed without violence and molestation to celebrate the anniversary of their Emancipation. Twice before have orderly and respectful assemblages of these people been broken up by violence. So bitter has been the hostility, that they have been repeatly beaten and stoned and otherwise maltreated without provocation, upon peaceably assembling to celebrate the liberty conferred upon them by law. The change of public sentiment, however, occasioned in part by the recent overwhelming voice of the North in the recent Presidential election, and the judicious changes of the Government among military officials, has been such as now no longer to forbid the exercise of an undoubted right of all peaceable citizens. Yesterday, escorted through the principal streets of the city by the Second Regiment U. S. Colored, Infantry, with banners flying and to the sound of martial music, these happy and peaceful people met and rejoiced over the good fortune which had befallen them. They were eloquently addressed by the Postmaster of the place, by Judge BOYNTON and the District Attorney, and Lieut.-Col. WILDER, officers of the garrison, and others. Letters were read from distinguished naval and other gentlemen. The citizens generally, and the army of office holders here were not present. No white clergyman of the place, though at least one holds a Government office, spoke a word of advice or encouragement upon this occasion. It would be well for the Government if it were represented here by persons holding civil office who have intelligence enough to know, and manliness enough to cherish the principles which lie at the bottom of this contest.

Letter from a Southern Refugee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being an ardent Union refugee, I read with intense interest everything that appears in your paper from my native section. Having, for opinion sake, lost everything but life itself, my sympathies are deeply moved, and my indignity is ardently aroused at the many recitals of outrage and wrong that are perpetrated by the merciless leaders and tools of the infamous rebellion, so wantonly and unjustifiably inaugurated at the South. As one long acquainted with the characteristics and instincts of Southern slaveholders, and the domineering and degrading influences of arbitrary rule, let me assure you that, in my opinion, the most shocking and revolting details of cruelty, tyranny and wrong that we so often read of and hear of, are in nowise exaggerated; and when I contemplate the daring and gigantic usurpation that has deprived myself and thousands upon thousands of my native section, of the immunities, and blessings, and protection of our Constitution, and driven us from our possessions and all the endearments and associations of a once happy home, and the protection of a powerful and beneficent Government, my soul is filled with inexpressible indignation, and an ardent desire for the speedy punishment of the instigators and aiders and abettors of so monstrous an inquity.

The narrative of Col. LEIGH has greatly interested me. I am a native of South Carolina, and long resident of Columbia, the place from whence the Colonel escaped, and of the truth of his recital of cruelty and wrong to himself and others, I have no doubt. One thing in his and that of the details of others that I have read, I am sorry to see; and that is *the mention of the names* of the noble souls who peril so much to assist and direct the weary, suffering, fiend and blood-hood-pursued fugitive.

His details of the assistance given by Unionists in Charleston, and the fact of their being able to procure passes from the Provost-Marshal of that city, will, as soon as known, be most rigidly ferreted out, and the instrument relentlessly punished, and all future attempts of our poor persecuted victims circumvented and suppressed.

The officers and men of the "Thirty-second Georgia," will feel most sorely the despot's heel. The noble man in PICKEN'S district, who assisted Col. LEIGH, will be remorselessly ferreted out and hung.

Through your widely read columns, allow me to caution our escaped officers and men, and refugees, in relating their adventures, to refrain from the mention of the *names of individuals and circumstances*, that may lead to the infliction of cruelty, and death, upon the noble men, both white and black, who incur much peril at best, in their efforts to aid the footsore and hungry fugitive.

The faithful and liberty-seeking slaves, of the rebel EARL, will be made to pay dearly for their asperations, should their desires and designs get to the ears of their tyrannous and despotic master, and his bogus usurping Confederacy. God speed the day when they shall all find the just retribution they so richly deserve, and the oppressed, and the banished, and the plundered patriot, shall again be under the benign protection of the Government of our Fathers.

J. C. T.

The City Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this age of improvement in science and art, when we are so far ahead in modern warfare and all other things, will you not raise your powerful voice, through the medium of your valuable journal, and solicit some person to make a suggestion that will remedy that most intolerable nuisance of being obliged to travel in our city railroad cars packed in like hogs, obliged to stand up from the City Hall to Harlem, spending the most of these short days in such filthy, abominable conveyances, going there and returning, waiting very often an hour to get a chance to stick your big toe on a corner of the step, and obliged, at the risk of your life, to get off in front when it is impossible to get from one end of the car to the other, through such a solid mass of humanity, pocketing the insults of conductors, and running the risk of catching typhus and typhoid fevers, which are sure to be generated where so many people are huddled together. What husband, father or brother does not feel the necessity of a change when he sees his wife, daughter or sister pitched about in every conceivable direction, and often wedged in so tightly that it is with the greatest difficulty they can find ingress or egress?

In order to remedy the evil somewhat, I have a proposition to make, which if not altogether practicable, may perhaps be improved upon by some humane person who entertains sympathy for men, women and horses.

It is that light iron cars be constructed, about three-fourths the width of the present cumbersome ones; that they be provided with seats back to back, the doors to be on the side; that there shall be two tiers of seats placed one above the other, the lower one for ladies and children; that a dummy engine be attached, which will stop promptly at each crossing; that the cars be made double the length of the present ones, and so arranged that two or three can be hitched together when required. The advantages of such an arrangement would be that it would be quicker travel; that everybody would be provided with a seat; that the cars would be heated by steam; that they could be run with one-half the present expense and occupy but three-fourths of the space which they do at present.

The present rails and fixtures would answer very well, and there can be scarcely a doubt but that the saving in men and horses would cover the extra expenditure in a very short time. Something must be done; the street cars at present are behind the age, and altogether insufficient to accommodate the up-town inhabitants.

A LADY SUBSCRIBER.

Life in the South.

HOW A SCHOOL TEACHER TAKES IT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thinking that in these times everything indicative of the state of affairs and feeling of the people at the South is of interest, I inclose you a copy of a letter received recently from my brother, who has been living in Virginia for some four years past:

AUG. 10, 1864.

My health has been about the same, perhaps better, than before the war. We live now very frugally. We have no pies and pastry, and creams, no lard, no bacon, no chickens and turkies, and such things. But we do well enough, and could I be assured of a speedy peace, for which I pray daily, I would be very well content with what we have. Everybody is getting sick of the war. No one was ever pleased with it, but those who endured it at first are worn out now. I am excessively tired of being bored almost to death with it, besides being nearly starved. Money is worth nothing here, and if it was there is nothing to purchase with it. Were it different it would do me comparatively little good, as I am amongst those who daily abuse and vilify all that is dear to me, who brag and swear, and spit and sputter about what they are as ignorant of as an interior African. When I hear a true patriot speak his sentiments, when I hear a man who loves his country more than his purse, I love to hear him speak for two reasons—it is so pleasant and so rare. My school would be my greatest delight were it not that I think it sometimes a bore, on account of its noise, to others, though no such complaint has been made. The law demands that I have at least a score of boys—well enough, if it also demanded that people should pay me. Counting my salary and board, I may say that I receive about $3,000 or $4,000 per year—$1,000 is ten eagles, or thereabouts. But gold is cheap here; it is only 20 to 25, whereas the bulk of things ranges between 80 and 100, and many others from 100 to 200 times their peace price.

I hear that Richmond is full of Marylanders. They are the boys to get offices here. Richmond got so full at one time that they had to swarm—the hive became too small. You know JEFF. appreciates West Pointers—he shows his sense therein, I think; they are good fellows.

We are not so badly off in everything as you invaders imagine. I had ice cream a few days ago made with maple sugar and flavored with lemon. It was the color of a man who had taken too much nitrate of silver, *i. e.*, blue-black. It was delicious. I wish that PARKINSON could have seen it. We have beef three times a year; mutton once (when we go where we know one is to be killed;) ham twice; chickens five times; turkies once, if we are invited out. We had whortleberries the other day—we paid for them $4 in county notes, and 2½ quarts of corn meal, for the gallon! Up town they asked $15. A saddle, $300. But prices are going down, now and then—flour from $500 to $400 per barrel! Don't think we make our bellies our god, because we talk of money and eating. But you know we are naturally fond of ghost and short stories, and what are money and good things but the ghosts of ye past!

I confidently expect to return to you some day, and when I come I shall be in the jeans that have been given me and the *shoes that I have made*, along with my trunk filled with Confederate notes, the collection from my patrons for several years. The notes I shall present at the Bank of the Codorus, near York, Penn., where there is an excellent *paper mill*; I will have them redeemed, and then have a grand splurge, buying ice-cream! Excuse my letter—but I have been laid up for a week past, and cut off from congenial society for three years past. May the day soon come that I may again breathe the air of my native hills; may again press the hand and lip of those whom I now find dearer to me than existence without them; and may rest from the din of the calumniators, the execrations of the numerous haters of those for whom the deepest yearnings of my soul are ever longing. Until then, I am, as ever, yours.

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF SUBSTITUTES.—Among the emigrants landed at Castle Garden, yesterday, by the steamship *Great Western*, from Liverpool, were ninety-three Englishmen who shipped for the avowed purpose of enlisting in the United States Army. Immediately after reaching the Government dock, they visited Supervisor BLUNT at his recruiting station, on the Battery Grounds, and were examined. About forty of them "passed muster," and were paid their bounties and sworn in.

☞"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned," says the proverb, but this is not always true, for if a sick man should save his cash and refuse to buy HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, when the medicine would relieve him of dyspepsia, nervousness or constipation, all he would earn by his parsimony would be pain, prostration and danger.

"All's well that ends well," and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach, and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you 'scape the ailments of this inclement season, and look back in the Spring well pleased to have avoided, by so simple a means, the many perils of the Winter season.

How to Save a Doctor's Bill.

By providing yourselves and families with good, warm water-proof boots and shoes, which can be found in great variety at the Establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.

MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Flowers.—A large lot of fine Paris made goods closing out less than cost, at BLUXOME'S, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

MARRIED.

LEWIN—SPIRO.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. Dr. Raphael, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kramer, ADOLPH LEWIN and ELIZABETH, the seventh daughter of the late P. F. Spiro, Esq., all of this city.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDARIESE.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, after a lingering illness, MATILDA ANDARIESE widow of James W. Andariese, M. D., and daughter of the late Jacob Isaacs.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BONNEAU.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, AGNES W., only daughter of Francis Bonneau, Jr., in the 6th year of her age.

Funeral Monday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, F. Bonneau, No. 143 2d-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DA COSTA.—On Friday, Jan. 13, THEODORE XAVIER DA COSTA, infant son of T. X. and Anna T. Da Costa, aged 1 month and 4 days.

The remains will be taken to South Oyster Bay, Long Island, for interment.

DUNCAN.—At Knoxville, Tenn., on Friday, Nov. 11 by drowning in the Holston River, Lieut. ORIN C. DUNCAN, of the 1st U. S. Heavy Artillery, (formerly member of the 23d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.,) and only son of Lucinda and Samuel Duncan, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 76 South Oxford-st, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

EWEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, after a protracted illness, DANIEL EWEN, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 163 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 13, MARY, only child of James and Czarina T. Henry, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Gates-av., first house east of Nostrand, Brooklyn.

HAMPTON.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, GEORGEANNA, eldest daughter of the late Col. Frank Hampton, and grand daughter of George Baxter, in the 8th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

MANN.—At Succasunna, on Thursday, Jan. 12, Mrs. JERUSHA MANN, in her 88th year, widow of the late Jacob Mann, Esq., formerly of Morristown, N. J.

Funeral will be attended from her late residence, Oak Hill, in Succasunna, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 12 M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MESSERVE.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Sunday, Dec. 18, from wounds received at the battle of Pocotaligo Bridge, Dec. 8, GEORGE G. MESSERVE, Company G, 127th Regt. N. Y. V.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, TUNIS SUYDAM, in his 48th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, New-Utrecht, L. I.

SMITH.—At Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 12, MARTHA, wife of Clark Smith.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Highland Mills, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Turner's Station to meet 7 A. M. train Erie Railroad.

THAYER.—On Friday evening, Jan. 13, of paralysis, MARGARET THAYER, aged 68 years, 7 months and 10 days, relict of the late Seth Thayer.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her son, Nelson P., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, North Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Oswego papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIR OF COUSIN ALICE.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
COUSIN ALICE;
A MEMOIR OF ALICE B. HAVEN.
1 vol, 12mo, cloth, with a portrait, $1 75.

From the Hartford Times.

Few more gentle, refined or talented souls have marked the galaxy of American female literature than the pure and beautiful light that beamed out from the life and works of this living and noble woman.

From the World.

Among all the writers of books for children, whether in England or in America, she, whose *nom de plume* was Cousin Alice, and whose noble life is here so well received, stands pre-eminent.

From the Hartford Post.

"Cousin Alice," a memoir of that exquisite woman and authoress, Alice B. Haven, is a song in a minor key. The memoir is charmingly written, and a fine tribute to the lovely and talented woman.

From the Eastern Argus.

She was a true woman, capable of rising above the arid plane of fashionable life, and possessing the power to shed a genial light and elevating influence, in every circle in which she moved.

From the Albany Statesman.

The life of the dear woman was spent in bearing the burdens of others, and so fulfilling the law of Christ. From her early school-days to her death she was noted for her rare acquirements.

Sent free, by mail, on receipt of the price.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.

New styles, just received from Paris. Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.

TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ALLEN-ST.—The Trustees of this Church, having cleared the church and parsonage of debt, the event will be celebrated on SUNDAY by "Reunion" services. Rev. HEMAN BANGS will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, D. D., Presiding Elder, at 7 P. M. Reunion services, of a social character, in the afternoon, to commence at 2½ o'clock. Former pastors and members are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the exercises.

ELOCUTION.—A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT in style and delivery guaranteed to clergymen, public speakers and others, by J. B. BROWN, Professor of Elocution. Apply at Room No. 17 Clinton Hall. Hours from 10 to 4. First-class references.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION—in 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector. Services MORNING and EVENING.

REV. J. S. LOVELAND WILL LECTURE before the Society of the Friends of Progress, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH, in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av. Third service every Sunday at 7½ P. M. Seats free

REV. C. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH IN the First F. W. Baptist Church 28th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th instant, by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., by Rev. Dr. J. L. HODGE. Seamen and friends invited. Seats free.

REV. A. M. STUART, CHAPLAIN UNITED States Volunteers, will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., near 6th av., (Dr. McLEOD'S,) on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Religious Condition of the Army, and the Means of Improving it.* A collection will be taken up to aid in procuring religious reading for the army and navy.

ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. ABBOTT E. KITTRIDGE will be installed pastor of this church SUNDAY, Jan 15, 1865, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. ADAMS will preach the sermon; Rev. Dr. HATFIELD will deliver the charge to the pastor; Rev. T. S. HASTINGS will deliver the charge to the people.

SECOND-ST. M E. CHURCH, REV. R. H. LOOMIS, Pastor.—The New-York Praying Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., Leader, will conduct the services in this church on SUNDAY, throughout the day, commencing at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sunday School Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, (15th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., and WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Singing by the children, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future "life only for the righteous," worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon: *The Resurrection of the Dead, with what Body do they come?* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

POPISH AGGRESSIONS.—WHY MUST NEW-YORK PROTESTANTS BE TAXED TO SUPPORT POPERY AND JESUITISM?—This question will be considered on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, author of "History of Romanism," who will preach morning and evening.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs, is open for the worship of the Lord every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse to-morrow—*The Divine Omnipotence*, in the morning. In the evening—*The Union of the Divine and Human in the Lord the only Means of Salvation.* Seats free.

NOTICE.—MERCER-ST. CHURCH, NEAR 9TH-st. A sermon will be delivered, by request, to the members of the Twenty second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by Rev. Dr. R. R. BOOTH, Chaplain of the regiment. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE FOURTH OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the Holy Scriptures will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 15th, by Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av, and 10th-st. Subject—*Bible Ethics.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA will preach, by invitation of the Association, at the church on Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Recreations of the Young.* The public are invited.

CHRISTIAN UNION SERVICE, BY REV. E. S. PORTER, D. D., for Rev. Dr. FOX, 7th-av., corner 14th-st., and by Rev. CHAS. FLETCHER, for Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Elm-place, Brooklyn: also by the Secretary of the Association in Sands-st. M. E. Church, in the morning, at the usual hour.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (PROTestant Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner East 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats will be furnished to strangers.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Division.—Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 15: morning, at 10½, and evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer services after evening sermon. Strangers particularly invited. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT, WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., *On the Greatness of God.* And at 7½ P. M., *On the Goodness of God.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION (SITE OF the Old Brewery,) The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent, Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M. Select pieces sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY, Jan. 15, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. N. WESTON, D. D., of Trinity Parish, at 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW—HERALD of the kingdom of God—will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Those who would understand the "Sure Word of Prophecy" are invited.

JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. Keeler, Pastor, will preach to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. The latter service for deaf mutes: and Rev. Prof. PYNCHON, of Trinity College, at 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and S. S. Missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject: *The Character of Eve*: being the first in a series of sermons on the Women of the Bible.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Fourth-av. and Twenty-second-st. Preaching in the MORNING by the Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by the Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN.

TAKE NOTICE.—NO POLITICS AND NO SECtarianism in the pulpit, but the Gospel alone. *The Brazen Serpent*—Subject of Prof. SMYTH'S sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, at Clinton Hall, Mercantile Library, Astor-place, near Broadway.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH UPON the subject of *Early Conversions*, in his church, in 41st-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Parents and youth especially invited. Prof. HULL will preach at 10½ A. M. Good singing, and a cordial welcome to all strangers.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. W. SCHAEFFERHENE, of Germantown, Penn.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, (HUDSON-ST., near Spring,) preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. BISHOP E. S. JANES, and at 7, evening, by Rev. JOHN PARKER, Pastor. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Seats all free.

NOTICE.—MISS ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, (NOW Mrs. BLACKWELL,) famous for her public speaking and eloquence, will speak at Clinton Hall, Mercantile Library, next TUESDAY EVENING. Subject—*Man and Women.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADIson-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av. and East 30th-st.—Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., having assumed the Rectorship of this Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. BUCKLAND, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. COOKMAN, on SUNDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR—Foot of Pike-st. Confirmation will be administered on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Persons interested in missions to seamen are invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, South 9th-st., near 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D. Rev. LEONARD W. BACON will preach in the above church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Pranks of Harmless Mirth in the Town of Manson.*

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Natural Safeguards of Virtue.*

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church on University-place (late Dr. POTTS') on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing st. Rev. J. H. HARTZELL, of Buffalo, will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY. Communion Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. B. F. PINKERTON, of Harlem.

REV. DR. ORMISTON, OF HAMILTON, Canada West, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in Rev. Dr. McELROY'S Church, in 14th-st., near 6th-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SUBJECTS TO BE CONSIDERED AT Metropolitan Hall, No. 96 6th-av., on SUNDAY, the 15th. At 3 P. M.—*Insanity in its Moral Bearings.* At 7½—*The True Basis of Civil Government.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 14, 1865.

	'68..C	135	100	Erie Railway..s30	83⅜
$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	112⅛	400	do.........s60	83¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..	112¼	1100	do...........	83⅝
1,000	do..........		600	Hudson R. R......	108½
1,205	U. S. 6s.5-20s C. Small.........	110	700	do...........	108¼
5,000	do...........	109⅞	500	Reading R........	113⅞
19,000	do new iss.	109⅜	50	do...........	113⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s.C	102⅛	200	do.........s30	112¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	56½	400	do...........	112¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H.&.St.J.R....	84	400	do...........	112½
			100	M. & P.Du C.R...	45
5,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R.........	70	100	Mich. Cen. R..b60	110½
			100	do.........b60	110⅝
10,000	O. & Miss. C....	30¼	300	do.........b60	110¾
20,000	do...........	30	200	do.........s60	109
10,000	do...........	29⅞	300	do...........	109¾
20,000	do...........	29¾	50	do...........	109⅞
10,000	N. Y.Cen.7s,'76	116	300	M. S. & N. I......	72
1,000	Erie 4th M......	104	100	do...........	71¾
7,000	do...........	104¼	300	Clev. & Pitts......	92½
25,000	do...........	104½	100	do...........	92¼
1,000	Erie 3d M......	113	100	do...........	92
1,000	Mich.So. 2d M..	94	500	do.........s30	91½
10,000	Ill. Cen. R.Bs..	116	400	do.........s30	91¼
2,000	Al. & T. H.In..	80	200	do...........	91⅞
2,000	C.&N.W.1stM..	91	600	do.........s30	91
6,000	Chi. & R.I.Bds.	108	24	Panama R.........	265
2,000	do...........	112	1000	Chi. & N. W.....	35
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1st	108	200	do...........	35⅛
2,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.	100¼	600	do...........	35¼
1,000	Clev.& P.4th M.	79½	500	do...........	35½
20	Shoe & Leath.B'k.	106	300	do.........b30	35¾
40	Del.& H.C.Co..x-d	164	400	do...........	35⅝
100	Cen. Coal Co......	47	1100	Chi. & N.W.Pr...	66¾
100	Wyoming V.C.Co.	54	100	do...........	66⅞
350	Cum. Coal Pr....	43	100	do...........	67
100	do.........b30	43½	600	Chi. & R. I. R....	102
100	Quick. Min....s10	97	100	do.........s30	101¾
50	do...........	97¼	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	98
100	do...........	97	100	do.........b30	98
500	Mar. Min. Co......	12	100	do...........	97¾
200	do...........	11¾	100	do...........	97⅝
200	do...........	11⅞	100	do.........s30	97¼
400	N. Y. Cen........	117	200	do...........	97½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

$110,000	U. S. 10-40s. Coupons..b3	102⅜	700	Chi. & N W...s3	35
			500	do.........s5	36
5,000	O. & M. Cer.....	30	400	do...........	36½
10,000	do...........	29½	100	do.........s3	36½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	117	200	do...........c	36
700	Erie R...........	83⅞	700	do...........c	36½
700	do.........b3	84	200	do.........s10	36
100	do.........s4	83⅞	200	do.........s5	36⅛
100	do.........s3	83⅞	100	do.........s5	36¼
400	do.........b4	84	400	do...........c	36¼
200	do.........b15	84⅛	100	do...........c	36⅜
200	do...........c	84	100	do.........s3	36¼
100	Hud. Riv. R......	109¾	100	do...........	36⅜
200	Reading R........	113	100	do...........c	36½
200	M. S. & N. I. R..b3	72	300	do...........	36½
100	do.........b10	72	100	Chic.&N.W.Pr...	67½
500	do...........	71⅞	100	do.........b3	67¼
100	do.........s3	71⅝	300	do...........	67⅛
100	do.........b5	72	100	do...........c	67¼
200	Clev. & Pitts......	92¾	200	do...........	67¼
500	do...........	92½	100	do...........	67⅜
200	Ch. & R. I. R.....	102⅛	100	Cumb. Coal.......	45
100	do.........s10	102⅛	300	do...........	45½
100	do...........c	102¼	100	do.........b3	45¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C....	98	200	do...........	45¾
100	do.........s10	97¾	200	do...........	46
200	Quick M. Co.....s3	97	200	do.........s3	46
100	Mar. Min. Co...s3	12½			

SATURDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

Business on Wall and William streets is generally dull to-day. The Stock Exchange held but one session, and the Gold Room was free from excitement. The price of Gold was barely steady, and the export demand for the day's steamers only $393,210, making for the whole week $1,046,251.

Government Stocks were steady for the 6 ₩ cents, but a fraction weaker for the 10-40 years' 5 ₩ cents, owing, in part, to an unauthorized telegram from Washington in one of the morning papers, to the effect that the sales of the Stock are to be reopened by the Government. The subscriptions to the 7-30 ₩ cent. Popular Loan at the First National Bank to-day amount to $321,750.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange was not active, but prices, for the most part, steady, with less eagerness, after the Board, on the part of the *Bear* interest, to press their contracts.

After the Board the following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. Railways rather firm. Gold about 219.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¼	112⅛	Pittsburgh	93⅛	92½
U. S. 5-20's	109⅜	109⅛	Northwest	35⅞	36½
T. Certificates	97⅞	97⅞	N. West Pref.	66⅞	67¼
N. Y. Central	117⅛	116⅞	Rock Island	102⅛	102⅛
Erie	83⅝	84	Fort Wayne	98¼	97⅞
Hudson	109⅞	109¼	Cum'land Coal	43½	46
Reading	113⅜	112⅞	Quicksilver	97⅛	97
Mich. Southern	72⅛	72	Mariposa	12¾	12½
Illinois Cen.	124⅜	124⅛	Ohio & M. Certfs	30⅛	29½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Chatham	105
Merchants'	112	Bank of the Republic	106
Merchants' Scrip	115	Bank of N. Amer	105
Mechanics'	116	Hanover	100
America	135	Irving	105
City	160	Metropolitan	120
North River	105	Market	102
Tradesmen's	117	Nassau	110
Fulton	160	Corn Exchange	111
Greenwich	160	Commonwealth	102
National	112	Park	140
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	100	Central National	104
Ocean	95	Fourth National	100
Mercantile	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104	Alton & T. H. 1sts	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	96
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.	101	Lack. & W. Bds	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Del. L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Del. L. & W. 2ds	112
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts. m	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	104½	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	109	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	82
H. R. 7s, 2ds, M, S.F. '85	106	Tol. & Wab. int. bonds	85
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72	105	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	102
Harlem 3ds. '68	97½	Clev & Tol. S. F.	105
Mich. Cen. New 1sts. '82	118	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ₩ c	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100½
Nor. Ind. G. L., '68	99	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	79½
Pacific R. 7s. g. by Mo.	85	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	56
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c, '75	116	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100

Among the taxpayers on the extra United States Income Tax, income of the year 1863, now in the course of collection, are the following Stock Exchange gentlemen, resident in the Eighth Congressional and Collection Districts, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of this city:

	Income 1863.	Ex. Tax.
D. Crawford, of Clarke, Dodge & Co.	$149,008	$7,454
L. C. Clark, of Clarke, Dodge & Co.	110,975	5,5[illegible]
C. S. Seyton, S. & Wainwright	51,559	2,577
W. H. Neilson	34,296	1,714

Mr. DAVID DOWS, of the Produce Exchange, pays an income for 1863, $168,674, the extra tax amounting to $8,433. Mr. PETER COOPER pays on $106,879 $5,343.

The Hope Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly dividend of five per cent.

The second number of Mr. VAN WYCK's weekly journal of Internal Revenue and Excise, (quarto form, 10 cents per number,) appeared to-day from No. 3 Dey-street. It is filled with interesting matter for United States taxpayers, which, from the connection of the editor with the Internal Revenue Department, may be relied upon. It affords us satisfaction to hear that this journal already meets with large encouragement.

The semi-annual dividend of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, is five per cent., free of Government tax.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the value of only $572,608. The amount marketed during the week was $781,763.

The *Bankers' Magazine* for January contains a very ingenuous and interesting programme of a National Bounty Loan, the substance of which, without the practical illustrations in figures, which occupy five pages of the *Magazine*, is as follows. The author of this scheme is Mr. J. F. ENTZ, the veteran and accomplished Actuary and Accountant of the New-York Life and Trust Company:

"I would suggest a plan for a loan, based upon the same principle as the great European Lottery Loans, but less objectionable, there being no large prizes to a few, but a moderate one to all. This plan is to issue a loan for $100,000,000, redeemable, after 20 years, at the rate of $5,000,000 a year, all the principal being paid at the end of 40 years.

The interest to be five per cent. per annum, and payable once a year, by coupons attached.

The whole loan of 100 millions to be divided into 1,000 series, numbered from 1 to 1,000.

Each series to comprise $100,000 in bonds, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100, with coupons attached for interest, payable annually, at the rate of 5 per cent.

Every year, three months before payment, to draw by lot during the first period of 20 years, 20 series entitled to a

Bounty of $25 per cent. for the first 10 years;
Bounty of $30 per cent. for the second 10 years;
in addition to the annual interest.

Every year after the first 20 years, and until the expiration of the 40th year, 50 series to be drawn in the same manner, and to which series the whole principal due thereon will be repaid, with interest, and in addition, a

Bounty of $40 per cent. f'm the 21st to the 30th yr., incl.,
Bounty of $60 per cent. f'm the 31st to the 35th yr., incl.,
Bounty of $75 per cent. from the 36th to the 40th yr., incl.

The holder of these bonds will receive regularly his interest at the end of every year, and, in addition, his bond may belong to a series which has been drawn, and receive not only once, but at several times, the bounty stipulated as above. At the expiration of the first 20 years, when the loan begins to be gradually paid off, his bonds may belong to one of the series to be redeemed, and he will receive back not only the whole principal and the interest, but also a handsome bonus.

In the practical illustration, here annexed, of this scheme, it will be observed, that when compared with a loan at six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, the Treasury will have in its possession, at the end of 20 years, nearly 128 millions, after having paid all the interest and bounties of the past period. Commencing then to pay off annually at the rate of five millions a year, with the interest on the remaining bonds, and with the bounties, the debt will be insensibly but entirely satisfied at the end of the whole term of 40 years, leaving still a profit of over four millions of dollars.

By this plan there is no gambling of the character of a lottery, with the exception of the drawing of those series which, during the first twenty years, will receive a bonus, and of those which, during the second period, will have the principal redeemed. Still, while every one is sure to receive his money back at some time or other, with more or less addition to it, and has also received a fair interest, some may be so fortunate as to have their series drawn several times.

Such a loan would, no doubt, draw the attention of European capitalists more than any other, and become exceedingly popular, with every prospect that it would be rapidly taken up at a handsome premium."

The Hope Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₩ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The Railroad Interest—Theory of Construction, Earnings and Dividends.

From Jerome, Riggs & Co.'s Circular.

The recent attempts to depreciate the value of the shares of the Erie Railway, (although nothing but a stockjobbing affair, as the same parties now seeking to depress them were only a few weeks ago as earnestly at work to inflate their value) affords an appropriate occasion to consider the propriety of the payment of dividends by a company, at the same time it is increasing its construction account.

We may start from the incontrovertible premise that the earnings of all roads must, as a rule, be in ratio to their cost. A similar rule holds in every department of industry and trade. If an increased or augmented result is sought, it must be upon increased means of investment—otherwise the royal road to wealth would be found, in which the result would bear no proportion to the agency employed.

It is in obedience to such a necessity that the capital of every railroad in the United States has been increased from one to ten fold, and always in appropriate ratio to its increased earnings. The Erie Railway was commenced upon an estimate cost of $6,000,000—a sum not equal to one-half of its present earnings. It was opened in 1851 at a cost of $24,000,000. It earned in 1852 $3,537,766. We will assume that in 1864 its capital account, capitalizing its leased roads, to be double that of its opening—or $48,000,000. In the meantime there has been applied to construction net earnings to the amount of $20,000,000, making the total cost of the road to the stockholders $68,000,000, a sum nearly three times greater than the cost the day it was opened. Its earnings in the same time have increased in fourfold ratio.

But such increase of capital and earnings, great as it is, has not been so striking as that of the main line of the New-York Central Railroad, for an equal period after it was opened. The last link in this road, the Attica and Buffalo, was opened in 1842. On the 30th of September, 1843, the cost of the Mohawk and Hudson, Utica and Schenectady, Syracuse and Utica, Auburn and Syracuse, Auburn and Tonawanda, and Attica and Buffalo, was $7,625,780. Its total earnings for the year were $1,108,131. Neither the consolidated company, nor the more important lines that composed it, ever omitted a dividend. Yet its capital account has been increased more than five-fold since the date of its opening; at the same time that at least $15,000,000 of earnings have been applied to construction. Its earnings, in the meantime, have increased ten-fold. This road was constructed at an early day, and had consequently to be entirely rebuilt, which partly accounts for the enormous increase in its construction account. Unlike the Erie, it always enjoyed a good credit which enabled it to borrow at low rates, and to increase its capital to any desired extent without appropriating what belonged to the stockholders in the shape of dividends. Their regular payment, in the face of an enormously increased construction account, is one of the causes why the market value of its stock is so deservedly high.

The history of these two roads is that of any other important line in the United States. The Reading Railroad was opened in 1842, at a cost of $7,112,292. It earned in 1843 $394,318. Its capital account had increased to $28,000,000 in 1864, and its earnings to $7,000,000. In the meantime $15,000,000 of earnings have gone into construction. Its cost had increased six-fold, and its earnings nearly twenty-fold. If we take roads more recently constructed, we shall find similar, though not so striking illustrations of the increase of the cost of roads in ratio to earnings, for the reason that the science of construction is now thoroughly understood. A modern road is very different from one built twenty years ago. The Michigan Central Railroad was opened in 1852, at a cost of $8,156,000. Its earnings that year were $1,069,948. Its capital account in 1864 was $14,000,000, and its earnings $4,200,000. In the meantime it applied earnings to the amount of more than $7,000,000 to construction, so that the road has really cost the stockholders over $20,000,000. The Illinois Central was to cost $17,000,000. It has cost more than twice that sum. It has increased its earnings since its opening in 1856 from $1,961,730, to $4,500,000 in 1864. In the same time net earnings to the amount of $5,000,000 have been applied to construction.

From what has been stated, it will be seen that a rapid increase in the construction account of the railways of this country is inevitable, and that such increase must always be in approximate ratio to their increased earnings. How shall the means for such increase be provided? from capital or from the perpetual application of earnings to construction? If the latter alternative should be adopted, the stockholders of many of our best managed and most productive and prosperous companies would never receive directly a penny on their investments either presently, or at any probable future period; nor would such investments have any considerable market value, no matter how productive roads were, provided such companies shall make any provision for the transaction of the legitimate business of their lines. Not to do this would be to refuse to carry out the object for which these roads were undertaken, and would inevitably lead to the construction of more lines, and to ruinous competition. A railroad is built to accommodate the traffic of the section it traverses. If that traffic increases, should not the original capital account be augmented? There is just as good reason for the increase as there was for the first outlay.

The objection to such increase, if there be any, is based upon the distrust of the management of railroads rather than on any violation of a correct business principle. From the inadequate provisions made in the outset for construction nearly all our companies have at one time or another, fallen into great embarrassments. With large earnings in many cases, no dividends have been paid, or if commenced, have been omitted, from the constant and steady demand for construction, and from the inability of the company to borrow money except at ruinous rates. The hopes of the owners of railroad property have been disappointed so often, that it had come to be regarded as a difficult problem to tell whether or not a dividend had been earned. Necessity for a long time compelled the application to construction of whatever was received. But, gradually, one after another of our companies completed their roads, and emerged from their embarrassments still with the same necessity as ever upon them to add to their facilities as their business increased. The Erie Company does not propose to provide an equipment more approved in form, or in higher condition than that at present in use, nor a more perfect roadway. Should it determine for the future to limit its business to its present capability, then the whole enterprise may be regarded as consummated in a completed road, and with an adequate income upon its cost. It is a perfectly simple and easy matter for it to pay regular dividends for the future, without increasing its capital. But it can, in such case increase its earnings only in a very small ratio. There never was a time in which such increase was prospectively so great. Within the past year a great line, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been completed, which carries the guage of the Erie to St. Louis. This tributary is already earning at the rate of $5,000,000 annually—a sum much larger than the Erie earned upon a cost of $24,000,000. The whole traffic of this road is tributary to the Erie for nearly all its entire length. To accommodate it will require one hundred engines, costing at the present time, $2,500,000, and probably two thousand cars, costing say $2,000,000 more. Additional track will also be required. The outlay contemplated will enable the company to earn in 1865, $3,000,000, over the earnings of $13,200,000 in 1864—which is half a dollar of increased income for every dollar of additional outlay. With its present equipment the road could not increase its earnings over those of the past year.

We presume that no one objects that such increase of capital is not wise. The question is whether while it is going on it is expedient for the company to pay dividends. If they have been actually earned, and if such additional capital must increase, instead of weaken the ability of the company to pay them in the future, we can see no possible reason why they should not be paid. If the road is actually earning eight ₩ cent. on its stock, the latter is worth par, and the payment of dividends at this rate will cause the stock to be sought for at that price. No one questions that such earnings have been made. If so the present stockholders are entitled to their benefit. The present generation, as well as the future, have some rights, and no duty is more imperative upon any body of directors than to adopt such a line of policy as will give to the securities of their roads a price which shall correspond as nearly as possible to their real value. If no dividends are to be paid except by companies whose construction is fully closed we must forego for all time dividends upon nine-tenths of our roads, and among them many of our most productive and best managed lines, and virtually destroy the value of investments which have cost their owners nearly $1,000,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY," OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 67 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for the sale of the "7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased, and on hand, for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c., NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, NO. 46 PINE-ST., BUYS AND SELLS MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

JOHN B. MURRAY, NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL, DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.—At an election for Directors, held at the office of the Company, on the 10th inst., George C. Collins, William H. Slocum, Charles M. Church, John J. Dortic, and Lynde L. Jones, whose term expiring, were reëlected. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE A. JARVIS was unanimously reëlected President of the company for the ensuing year.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.

Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.

DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.

TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT. PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29, OFFER FOR SALE OIL STOCKS.

EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

LANDS.
Wells and Leases on Watson Flats, Penn.
60 acres on Pit-Hole Creek, Penn.
245 acres on French Creek, West Virginia. Price $24,000; very cheap.
850 acres—Leases in Ohio.
All the above are good oil lands, with wells producing near them. For sale low, if taken at once.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, and dealers in Government Securities, No. 38 Wall-st., receive orders for the NEW 7-30 LOAN and have the notes always on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON, NO. 44 PINE ST., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS, 5-20 BONDS, 1-YEAR CERTIFICATES, 7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.

LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—REMOVAL.—This company has removed its office from No. 2 Wall-st. to the new marble building, No. 158 Broadway.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 470 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

JHOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAN. 3, 1865. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.

Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 10, inclusive.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1865	270,353
Gross Assets	1,270,353

TWENTY NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, on the whole capital, (free from Government Tax,) payable on Monday, the 16th inst.

NEW-YORK, January 11, 1865.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, Pres.
P. NOTMAN, Sec.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. Co., No. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.

WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that interest, free of Government tax, be paid to Depositors entitled thereto, for the past six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of Depositors as principal on the 1st inst., and will be entitled to interest for the next six months if not withdrawn.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 9, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS NET, Jan. 1, 1865	125,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$325,000

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 16th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company, have this day declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office in this city on and after Friday, the 20th day of January, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall, on the 20th inst., stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders. By order of the Board.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a *Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent.* free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 16th instant.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of Seven per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Thursday, 12th instant.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight per cent. (net.) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND—THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., on which the company assumes the Government tax, payable on the 12th inst., until which date the transfer book will be closed.

WM. DARROW, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders entitled to receive the same, or their legal representatives.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 30.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND—The Farmer's Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, January 16.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from January 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK. No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

1865—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st. CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on or after MONDAY, 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, under the Williamsburgh City Bank, corner of South 7th and 1st sts, open daily from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. All deposits made before the 21st, will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.

W. W. ARMFIELD, President.
WM. GRAADY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
WILLIAM VANNAME, CHARLES COOPER, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK. NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. interest to be allowed to depositors, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on or after the 20th instant. Dividends not drawn will be placed on interest as principal.

Deposits made at the present time will be ALLOWED INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1.

Bank open from 10 to 2 o'clock DAILY, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

THOS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership, Mr. GORDON McTAGGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the business and reading of the firm to continue as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of KEEFER, NICHOLS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a jobbing business in foreign and domestic woolens at No. 30 Murray-st.

SAMUEL KEEFER,
H. M. NICHOLS,
O. L. KNOX,
WM. H. FAYMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

By his attorney, SAMUEL KEEFER.

THE FIRM OF BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES H. BOOTH, JOHN T. PULTZ, and GEORGE T. HALL, under the firm of CHARLES H. BOOTH & CO., who will settle the business of the late firm.

CHARLES H. BOOTH,
CHARLES TUTTLE,
GEORGE T. HALL,
JOHN T. PULTZ.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the manufacture of flint glassware, under the firm name of MARSH & WATERMAN. Factory, Passaic Glass Works, corner Bay and Prospect sts., Jersey City, N. J.

LOUIS S. MARSH,
CHAS. H. WATERMAN.

Jan. 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864.

MR. GEORGE E. STONE IS ADMITTED as partner in the house of HENRY A. STONE & SON, from Jan. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. STONE,
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS,
JOS. FOULKE STONE,
GEORGE E. STONE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, WHO HAS hitherto represented us in our business transactions, retires from our firm this day.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 14th January, 1865, I shall proceed to draw panels of jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of February, 1865:

Two panels, of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas—Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court—Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 grand jurors, and a panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE INJUNCtion preventing the payment of the men employed in cleaning the streets having been dissolved, the removal of ashes will be resumed on MONDAY, the 16th inst. Citizens are requested to keep as much of the ashes within doors, for a few days, as they can conveniently, so as to give the cartmen an opportunity to first remove that which is now on the sidewalks and streets.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, New-York, Publishers, have all works on

PHRENOLOGY,	HYDROPATHY,
PHYSIOLOGY,	PHONOGRAPHY,
PHYSIOGNOMY	PSYCHOLOGY,
ANATOMY,	MEDICINE,

and on the Natural Sciences generally. Agents wanted. Send a stamped envelope for catalogues.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.......... 3,204 tons...... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE............ 3,204 tons...... 900-horse power
EUROPE...................(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
FRANCE...................(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY............Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY............March 1.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..............$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis..........................Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO
TRANSPORTATION LINE.
The new fast and light draft steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea Commander, Henry A. Dohrman Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and immediate points SATURDAY, Feb. 18, and leave St. Louis SATURDAY, March 4, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.
The new, fast and light draft steamer BENTON, Wm. Howard Commander, Lewis L. Hine Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, March 11.
The new, fast and light draft steamer YELLOW STONE, Jos. Mayhood Commander, Stanly Ryland Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, March 18.
The very fast and light draft steamer FANNY OGDEN, Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hillard, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, April 15.
Steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.
By this arrangement shippers have great advantages, and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination. We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION FROM FORT BENTON TO THE MINES, AND WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY and GALLATIN. For freight or passage apply at
JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner Main and Oliver sts.,
JOS. McENTIRE,
Northeast cor. Pine and Commercial, or } St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent st., between 2nd and 3d.
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st. N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR......Nelson.........Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.........Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR.......Bell............Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR......Nelson.........Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.........Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.......Bell............Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR..............(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..................................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..................................65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ....SATURDAY..........Jan. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY..........Jan. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.
Passage money to Nassau..................................$45
Passage money to Havana..................................$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Jan. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..............SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3..........NORTH STAR..............SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13..........COSTA RICA..............TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA BY STEAMER OF 23D JANUARY.
The splendid steamship OCEAN QUEEN (3,000 tons), of the United States mail line, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, will take steerage passengers, on this departure, at greatly reduced rates. Apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
Captain BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 25.

SHIPPING.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¼ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.
☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st, via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superindent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS, at Tappan, Rockland County, New-York, with 5 acres of land; plenty of fruit of the choicest quality; houses were built in 1700, but the "Washington Room" and building remain unchanged, nearly; the old mantels, tiles, &c, &c, remain undisturbed. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house and lot No. 77 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted throughout. Apply on the premises, or to WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THREE-STORY HOUSE and lot, No. 10 East 17th-st., near 5th-av.; one similar in 4th-st., near Bowery, and a nice house, garden, and stable at Portchester.
J. SMITH DODGE,
No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—A TWO STORY BROWN STONE front stable, on Thirty-eighth st., near Fourth-av.; size of stable, 25x48; lot, 25x98, with immediate possession. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN No. 96 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FINE THREE-STORY, brown-stone and brick houses in Irving place, Lexington av., 13th, 15th, 20th, 22d, 28th, 31st, 33d, 34th, 35th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 48th, 49th and 50th sts., $6,500 to $15,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—AN UNFURNISHED country place of five acres or more, with water privileges, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address, with particulars, L. J. W., No. 43 West 36th-st.

VALUABLE OIL LANDS FOR SALE—About one thousand acres in a very desirable location, to be sold in one lot to close accounts. For particulars, address Box No. 130 Philadelphia Post-office.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—12 lots on 74th-st., 100 feet from 8th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—LOFTS AND OFFICES IN THE brown-stone front building Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st. E. T. & S. RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL, STRICTLY private family, by a lady, above 8th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., or in Brooklyn, west of Court-st.; a large room, neatly furnished; board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $50 a month; best of references given and required. Address CARTER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG BUSINESS gentleman, in a pleasant private family—American; a well-furnished room, breakfast and tea; location between 14th and 34th sts. Address OVID, Box No 101 *Times* Office, stating full particulars.

BOARD.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS HANDSOMELY furnished, will be let by a private family to agreeable parties. Location central, west side. Address C. L. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD of Brokers in good standing, doing a moderate, but increasing commission business, wishes an office partner, with capital and adaptation to the business; or would form a connection with a banking-house wishing the services of an active, attentive and experienced broker at the Stock Board; most unexceptionable references given. Address Box No. 4,738 Post-office, New-York.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats Bandelot cooler troughs puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A RETAIL GROCERY establishment, with a moderate but complete assorted stock of goods, doing a first-class business and located on one of the great thoroughfares, being an old and well established concern. The present owners desire to retire from the business. Will be sold on favorable terms. Address A. B. C., Box No. 3,238 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

GRAND PIANO.
A new patent overstrung Horace Waters grand piano, with compound suspension bridge and repeating action. The musical public are invited to call and test the superior tone and power of this magnificent instrument; also to examine the Waters' latest improved square pianos. Second-hand pianos and melodeons taken in exchange for new ones.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

GUITAR AND SINGING LESSONS UNTIL 9.—NAPOLEON W. GOULD, Solo Guitarist and Tenor, enables his pupils in a few lessons to play effectively. No. 884½ Broadway, near 19th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.
The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.
Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one thousandths of an acre.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.
DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of orders of sale to me directed, by Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction, on
TUESDAY, Jan. 24,
12 o'clock, noon,
from store No. 9 South William-st.,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER "SORT:"
4 bales UPLAND COTON.
45 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER PEEP O'DAY.
11 bales SEA-ISLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Well-st., three days before sale.
THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District, Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
FRENCH WINDOW, PICTURE, CHRYSTAL, DAGUERREOTYPE AND COLORED GLASS.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Jan 19, at 11 o'clock, within the store No. 103 Wall-st., without regard to weather,
8,000 boxes single thick French window glass.
1,800 boxes double thick French window glass.
800 boxes genuine double thick French window glass.
1,000 boxes daguerreotype glass,
240 cases colored glass, RED, BLUE, GREEN and YELLOW, all in fine order and just received.
Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CUTLERY, SAWS, FILES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.—WM. TOPPING & CO., will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 19 and 20, on the premises No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, the entire stock of Mr. John H. Scott, partially damaged by water at the recent burning of the adjoining building, consisting of a very large assortment of George Wostenholm & Son's cutlery and razors, J. Rodgers & Son's cutlery and scissors, Wade & Butcher's razors, Ward & Payne's edge tools, R. Groves & Son's saws, files and edge tools, as well as a large stock of table and pocket cutlery, saws braces and bitts, and tools of other makers. The above sale will be worthy the attention of all buyers, being the largest sale of cutlery ever made in New-York; and the goods are only slightly damaged by water, no fire having reached the goods. Catalogues and goods ready for examination the day previous to sale. WM. TOPPING & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place and No. 8 Murray-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 40 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
(By order Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)
The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of
COTTON:
582 bales cotton.
12 bags sea island cotton.
PROVISIONS:
3 kegs provisions, 1 barrel flour, 2 kegs rice.
The catalogues and samples will be ready three days previous to sale at No. 115 Pearl-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PEREMPTORY sale, under foreclosure of mortgage, of valuable improved property, four houses and lots, on 11th-av. and northeast corner of 35th-st., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865.
R. A. ADAMS, Attorney, &c., No. 75 Nassau-st.

MEETINGS.

NEPTUNE LODGE, NO. 317, F. AND A. M.—The members of Neptune Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the Lodge Room, corner of Crosby and Broome sts., on SUNDAY, at 12 M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother JACOB P. FICKEISON. Master Masons in good standing are invited to attend.
WM. DAVIS, Master.
JOHN NIXON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager................Mr. Lester Wallack
MONDAY.
Garrick and Colman's standard Comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY, (first time in two years,) Boucicault's fine Comedy of the IRISH HEIRESS. WEDNESDAY, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING. THURSDAY, MARRIED LIFE. FRIDAY, the WIFE'S SECRET. SATURDAY, the IRISH HEIRESS. Mr. Falconer's fine Comedy, MEN OF THE DAY, is in rehearsal, and will shortly be performed, first time in six years. HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced. A new Drama of powerful interest and effects is in active preparation. Open at 7¼ o'clock; overture at 7¾.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 23, 1865.
Tickets $3.
For sale at the hotels and music stores.

FENCING ACADEMY
No. 937 Broadway and No. 161 Fifth av., corner of Twenty-second st., (Gebhard's Gymnasium;) instruction in the Art of Fencing, with foils, rapier, broadsword and bayonet, to military persons, amateurs and actors, will be given every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. G. HEINTZ, Professor.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character day and evening.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Philadelphia, viz.:
Sack Coats, lined, army standard.
Sack Coats, unlined, army standard.
Blankets, india-rubber, for infantry, army standard.
Knapsacks, complete, for infantry, army standard.
Hatchets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform Hats, for infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, for infantry, army standard.
Camp Kettles, for infantry, army standard.
Mess Pans, for infantry, army standard.
Shelter Tents, for infantry, army standard.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.
The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.
Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.
Samples can be seen at this office, and proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz:
6-4 Dark blue cloth, Army Standard.
6-4 Dark blue Kersey, Army Standard.
Vest buttons, Army Standard.
⅜ inch yellow worsted lace, Army Standard.
Brass crossed sabres, for hats, Army Standard.
Brass eagles, for hats, Army Standard.
Regimental colors, (Infantry,) Army Standard.
Regimental descriptive books, Army Standard.
Regimental index books, Army Standard.
Hospital tent poles, (sets,) Army Standard.
Heavy 54 inch burlaps, sample required.
Canvas padding, sample required.
Canteen webbing, 1-inch (linen or cotton,) sample required.
Machine thread, (Stewarts' linen, No. 70, spools,) sample required.
White basting cotton, sample required.
Flax sewing twine, sample required.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement will not be considered.
Blank forms of proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the quantity they can deliver weekly.
The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.
Samples of such articles as are required to be of army standard, can be seen at this office.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 127 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, 11 o'clock A. M.:
For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty-fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.
Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Thirty-fourth-street, and south of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.
Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, 21st inst., for the carting of all Government stores within the City of New-York which it may be the duty of this department to move, for the period of one year. Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state the price per carman's load of 5 (five) barrels of pork, 7 (seven) barrels of flour, or 1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds' weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one-third for every additional half-mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present in person, or by a competent agent at all times, to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.
No proposal will be considered unless coming from responsible persons, known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties.
Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out.
Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Carting Government Stores," and addressed,
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in West 30th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN D'LAMATER,
JAMES CONDIE, } Building Committee.
ALFRED MOORE,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORner 21st-st., guarantees to extract teeth without pain or danger. Teeth plugged and inserted in the most tasteful and substantial manner, on moderate terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK OF THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
PRAISED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½.
THE RING OF FATE;
OR,
FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER.
Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison; Misses Kook, Cleaver; Messrs Levick, Hadaway Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c., &c., appear.
Previous to which, in the AFTERNOON,
THE VERMONT WOOL-DEALER,
and in the EVENING, the
DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
NEW AND ORIGINAL MEDLEY CLOG DANCE BY TIM HAYES.
MORNING, AT 11,
THE OMNIBUS,
Together with Favorite Songs, Dances, &c.
TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, 1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON, GIANT BOY 8 FEET HIGH,
A MAMMOTH MONKEY, THE DRILL.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS exhibit
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES AQUARIA, MENAGERIE, and a million other curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, the celebrated performance of
PUNCH AND JUDY.

BASE BALL MATCH ON ICE,
(GOTHAMS versus ATLANTICS,) will be played on MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865, on Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken. Game will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. During the afternoon music will be in attendance, and in the evening a Grand Promenade Concert will be given. A Prize Skating Match will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 17. Those wishing to contend for the prizes will send in their names to the Sylvan Lake Office. This lake will be illuminated by Calcium lights.
GEORGE LINFORD, Proprietor.

THE RUGGLES COLLECTION
WILL CLOSE JANUARY 28.
Those desirous of obtaining specimens of the exquisite pictures by this artist, are politely invited to call previous to the 28th inst., as the exhibition will positively close on that day. "Ruggles'" private album containing some 50 of his choicest pictures, has just been added to the collection. C L. JONES,
(Late Crowens,) No. 843 Broadway.

THE VANDENHOFF READINGS.—MR. and MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S First Reading will take place at DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, (8 o'clock,) and will comprise Tennyson's new Poem of ENOCH ARDEN, (first time of its being read in public:) Scenes from THE RIVALS; a variety of POETRY; and Sam Lover's Irish Extravaganza of PADDY THE PIPER. TICKETS, 75 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

HOPE'S LARGE PAINTING OF THE "ARMY OF THE POTOMAC" at Cumberland Landing, on the Pamunky, now open at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY in a fancy goods store; good references given. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS AND cloak maker; understands boy's and children's clothes, to go out by the day, hour or month. To be seen at No. 116 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—WASHING BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store. M CAIN. Good reference given.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDWARE-store, as clerk, by a young man who has had six years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address F. L., Box No. 19_ *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND BY a middle-aged Englishman, willing and anxious to work; is a good writer and proficient in accounts. Address J. F., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as an assistant gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Call at THORBURN'S No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDed, a situation as coachman, and is willing to make himself useful. Address C. M., Box No. 717 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, WASHing and ironing; gentlemen's linen done up in the neatest manner, and with dispatch, at No. 136 West 29th-st., in the rear room, No. 1.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, HONEST YOUNG man, who lives with his parents, to attend to the office duties of a hardware store in Beekman-st.; must be quick and willing; salary, first year, $100; if worth it, more will be given. Apply at Box No. 3,232 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A THOROUGHly honest and capable young man, to act as book-keeper; none but those with the best references need apply. Address R. S. H., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, and state terms.

WANTED—A BOY FOR ENTRY CLERK IN A wholesale woolen house; must write a very rapid and good hand. Address, in hand-writing, Box No. 5,_60 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH the straw goods package trade. Address Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
GREAT REDUCTION.
PLAIN SILKS, all colors, extra width, at $2 75.
Reduced from $5 50.
PLAIN POULT DE SOIE, at $3 75.
Reduced from $6 50.
PLAIDED SILKS, at $1 50.
Reduced from $3.
All the WOOLEN DRESS GOODS,
Reduced from 20 to 40 per cent.
GREAT REDUCTION ON CLOAKS.
SKATING JACQUETTES, from $7 up.
SPLENDID VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS at $15.
MOURNING GOODS.
BALMORALS.
CLOTHS for DRESSES and CLOAKING.
WHITE GOODS, under wholesale price.
These reductions are made only for two weeks previous to the taking of stock account.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES,
Just received.
LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway.

710 BROADWAY, 710.
GREAT EMPORIUM
OF
FANCY DRESSES
FOR
BALLS AND PARTIES.
An entirely new stock imported from Paris, of the latest pattern, constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to.
WOLF & PHILIPPE,
No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

MASKS AND BEADS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
STRASBURGER & NUHN'S,
Corner of Maiden-lane and William-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

WET MUSLINS: WET PRINTS!—THE balance of our large stock of wet muslins, prints, &c., will be sold the coming week without any advance in prices. They are only slightly soiled, and the rush for them attest their cheapness.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRESS GOODS, French Merinos, Ottomans, Reps, Alpaccas, Paramattas, &c., very cheap, for two weeks only, at GEORGE KEYES', No. 343 8th-av.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES AT THE Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 o'clock, and from 8 to 10 P. M. New classes are now open; quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. BEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.
"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7½.
MONDAY, Jan. 16. TWENTY-FIRST WEEK.
MR. J. E. OWENS' SUCCESS
IN
SOLON SHINGLE
and
THE LIVE INDIAN,
Is so full and demonstrative that the Manager is compelled to announce these
MARVELS OF COMIC ACTING
FOR A FEW NIGHTS LONGER.
Meantime the public are advised to improve this final opportunity of enjoying the
MOST POPULAR TRIUMPHS KNOWN TO THE COMIC STAGE.
Notice will be given in a few days of
MR. OWENS' FIRST APPEARANCE AS PAUL PRY.
☞ SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1864, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE.
Comedy in three acts by Ernest Legouvé.
LA COMMODE DE VICTORINE.
Comedy vaudeville in one act by Labiche.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Jan. 16.
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH
of the new and original grand
COMIC ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
with its new and gorgeous
SCENIC AND SPECTACULAR EFFECTS,
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, COMIC SCENES,
INDORSED BY CROWDED HOUSES,
PRONOUNCED BY THE ENTIRE PRESS
to be the most unquestionably splendid and mirth-moving spectacular production
EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD
will be given every evening, and all the matinees, with unparalleled cast and
SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS.
In addition to
THE GRAND EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES,
in which the whole of the
LEVIATHAN STAR COMPANY
APPEAR, IN GORGEOUS ARRAY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

DODWORTH HALL—CONCERT ROOM,
No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.,
TO LET
Day or evening. Inquire of the Janitor.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,
at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care, with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED PRIVATE day school for young ladies in the vicinity of New-York. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. HOYT, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

A LADY FROM PARIS WISHES A FEW pupils to instruct in the French language and the high branches of literature; her method is on the most approved Parisian plan. Address A. O. D., No. 90 East 17th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

WEATHER STRIPS
AT HALF THE FORMER PRICE.
Depot No. 540 Broadway.
E. BROWN & CO.,
Agents wanted.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towen, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER'S TOOLS—PLANING, blind, lath, morticing and other tools—for sale cheap, by JAS. BENSON, No. 102 Washington-st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARRIAGE, INtended for one or two horses. Can be seen at the stable, No. 96 East 22d-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Certificate 13,263, for one hundred shares Erie Railway Company Stock, in the name of George K. Sistare. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the Certificate. The finder will return it to WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO.,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST.—$25 REWARD—LOST IN THE BROADway cars, between 11th and 42d sts., Thursday evening, a PEARL SCARF PIN. The finder will be paid the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at No. 94 Front-st.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

LAURA!—A LETTER FROM WALKER AWAITS you at the Brooklyn Post-office. Yours only just received.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Debate on the Bounty Bill—Thirty Millions of Dollars to be Raised—Shall it be by Tax or Loan?—Shall the Tax be Apportioned in the Ratio of Men Required of Towns or of Taxable Property Owned?—Spicy Debate in the House—The Assembly on Gen. Butler.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13, 1865.

The Senate took hold of the bounty question last evening in earnest. The interest generally felt in this subject was evinced by the fact that the Senate Chamber was densely packed with spectators who had learned that the question was to be taken up at that time. Every standing place was occupied until the hour of adjournment, 10 o'clock P. M. The form which the proceedings took was a consideration of the Bounty bill, which had been prepared in accordance with instructions given a select committee, and the views of the two Houses as generally understood. The bill proposes to raise thirty millions of dollars, to pay bounties of $600 to three years' men, $400 to two years' men, and $300 to one year men. The first point made in the Senate was, "shall this amount of money be raised by a direct tax, or by a loan, issuing bonds and creating a State debt?" Upon this question the committee who drafted the bill were divided, a majority favoring a direct tax, as the bill was drawn. Senator FOLGER, however, who was Chairman of the Committee, favored creating a State debt. His plan is to loan the money for immediate use, and then submit to the people the question of creating a debt, payable one-third in six, one-third in twelve, and the remaining third in eighteen years. Senator BAILEY on the other hand presented the views of the majority of the committee, and held that a direct tax would best subserve the real interests of the people. It could not be known what the State would be called upon to meet in the future, and it would be safest and best to avoid debt as long as possible. Thirty millions of dollars being only two per cent. on the taxable property of the State, a direct tax of that amount could be comfortably borne.

Senator ANDREWS remarked that a two per cent. tax might, as had been remarked, be easily borne if equally distributed in the ratio of taxable property; but, as provided in the bill, some of the poorer towns would have a ten or 15 per cent. tax to pay. Towns already exhausted by efforts made to raise local bounties, would find it impossible to meet the requirements of the bill. To this feature of the bill, he was most decidedly opposed. This remark of the Senator led the Senate into the discussion of the second, main, and most important question involved in the Bounty Bill, viz.: shall the tax be assessed as a general State tax in the ratio of taxable property, or placed upon localities in the ratio of the men they have to furnish? In either case, it will be remembered, the fund raised will be applied to pay a uniform State bounty. Upon this question a lively debate occurred. Senators FIELD and COZANS took the ground that it would be unjust to New-York City and County to require them not only to furnish their own men, but also to pay for men from the rural districts. As New-York has property rather than men, so they argued, a tax based upon property solely would be unjust to that city. It would be unjust when the Federal Government calls for men to respond upon a money basis, and not upon the basis which the Federal Government has itself adopted. Senator COZANS regretted that gentlemen from the rural districts seemed to regard New-York City as a rich placer, from which money could be obtained at pleasure to pay their taxes. To this Senator COOK replied that the taxes of New-York City, great as they confessedly were, benefited simply New-York city for the most part and not the State at large.

Senator HAVENS claimed that the principal involved in taxing upon a property basis had already been recognized and acted upon by previous legislatures. When towns and counties were authorized to raise money to pay bounties and their corporate action in so doing was legalized, the very aim and purpose was to compel the rich men to help bear the burden of the service which must otherwise have fallen almost wholly upon the poor who had to stand the draft or pay perhaps their entire property as commutation money.

Senator FOLGER's proposition to create a State debt was entertained, but definite action was not taken upon it. The question and whole subject was put over to this evening. This morning, however, on coming together, the Senate adjourned until Monday evening, when the bounty question will again come up as special order.

There was a spicy contest in the House this morning on the occasion of passing concurrent resolutions sent down from the Senate, thanking Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and Admiral FARRAGUT and their comrades in arms. Mr. KEEGAN, of New-York, proposed to have a word put in for Gov. SEYMOUR. Mr. McDONALD, of New-York, thought while they were at it they might put in Gen. B. F. BUTLER. Mr. VAN BUREN, of New-York, did not wish a slur to be cast upon Gen BUTLER, and moved to change Mr. McDONALD's proposition which was worded so as to thank BUTLER for military strategy into a resolution thanking him for preserving order in New-York during the recent elections. This proposition brought down the House. Mr. Smith, of New-York, did not wish to have Gen. BUTLER thanked for military strategy in taking care of New-York City, but if the majority of the Legislature wished to thank him for changing from a Democrat to a Republican, he had no objection. Mr. CREAMER rose to defend the people of New-York from the insinuation that they needed to be taken care of by any such guardian as Gen. BUTLER. Mr. VAN BUREN was sorry to hear the riots and the rioters defended or excused. A repetition of the riots would have occurred at the late election if preparation had not been made to prevent it. Mr. CREAMER stated that he defended the people of New-York and not the riots. Mr. VAN BUREN did not so understand, by any means. Mr. GLEASON, of Suffolk, stated that the minority wished to fasten something upon the resolutions which could be used as a pretext for not voting for them. To prevent this he moved the previous question, and the resolutions were adopted with only one dissenting vote, that of Mr. KEEGAN, of New-York, who afterward explained that he liked GRANT well enough, and had no personal feeling against any of the generals.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Relief for Savannah.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED—THE STEAMERS REBECCA CLYDE AND DANIEL WEBSTER SOON TO SAIL WITH FULL CARGOES.

The contributions of our citizens for the relief of the destitute people of Savannah fully sustain the noble reputation of New-York for philanthropy. The committees appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange have been exceedingly successful in obtaining large subscriptions, most willingly made, from our merchants and business men generally. Already the hold of the *Rebecca Clyde* is nearly filled with provisions, and when she sails, which will probably be as early as Tuesday next, she will take out not less than 1,700 barrels of flour, beside an assorted cargo of salt meats, beans, bread and not a few luxuries. Mr. BAXTER, of the Chamber of Commerce, is devoting most of his time to the loading of the *Clyde*, and pier No. 14, East River, presents a more than usually busy scene. Col. ALLEN seems to be endeavoring to outvie the committees in his efforts to promote the good work. The Government has placed under his control the steam-transport *Daniel Webster*, and up to yesterday he had purchased on his own account $40,000 worth of provisions. The Colonel is also receiving donations daily, and the indications are that the *Daniel Webster* will be ready for sea nearly, if not quite, as soon as the *Clyde*. Many of our citizens, too modest to have their names brought prominently before the public, have liberally contributed money anonymously, and letters inclosing greenbacks signed "A Friend," "Cash," &c., are not unfrequently received. In addition to the acknowledgment of subscriptions already published, Mr. S. D. BABCOCK, Treasurer of the Relief Fund, reports the following:

Edward Parsons, $500; Geo. Hall, $55; Fabbri & Chauncy, $100; Howland & Aspinwall, $250; H. B. Livingston, $1,000; Oliver Carpenter & Co., $100; Thos. A. Vose, Jr., $100; Thos. Otis Leroy & Co., $250; C. Durand, $350; Robt. L. Taylor, $200; Edmund Matthews, $100; David Hoadley, $50; M. C. Riggs, $50; Zophar Mills, $100; J. J. Stuart & Co., $250; Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co., $250; S. Knapp & Brother, $100; Maury Brothers, $30; Stamford Manuf'g Co., $50; Cash, $15; Paul Spofford, $500; Peter Cooper, $50; S. B. Chittenden & Co., $500; Ward, Campbell & Co., $100; Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., $1,000; Mutual Life Ins. Co., $500; Lathrop, Ludington & Co., $500; P. T. Barnum, $50; Metropolitan Ins. Co., $250; Brown, Brothers & Co., $500; Babcock, Brothers & Co., $1,000; John T. Johnston, $500; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., $1,000; Columbian Ins. Co., $1,000; Orient Ins. Co., $250; Union Mutual Ins. Co., $500; Mercantile Ins. Co., $500; Sun Mutual Ins. Co., $500; Albert Clark, $50; F. Lawrence, $50; J. G. Vose, $25; J. Falconer, $100; H. B. Claflin & Co., $1,000; Great Western Ins. Co., $1,000.

Aid for Savannah.

The steamship *Rebecca Clyde* sailed last evening, deeply laden with provisions, &c., for the relief of the citizens of Savannah, and, as she went down the bay, gaily dressed in colors, she was greeted with cheers and salutes from all sides.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—An elegant sword has recently been presented to Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON by some of his friends at the Quartermaster's Department in this city. He had a short time before been honored by the Government with a gift far more flattering and valuable. Gen. VINTON, who was educated at West Point, has been connected with the service some 40 years, and with the Quartermaster's Department 26 years. He is a native of the gallant little State founded by ROGER WILLIAMS, and which gave birth to GREENE and PERRY, and to STUART, the painter of WASHINGTON. A sword of a different kind—"the Sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God"—has just been given to another officer of the Department, as appears by the following inscription engraved upon it, "Presented to Capt. JOHN F. RODGERS, M. S. K., U. S. A., by employes of the Quartermaster's Department, January, 1865." The Bible is a very large and costly London edition, elegant in velvet, satin and gilt. A prayer book of corresponding binding accompanied it. Also a fine edition of SHAKESPEARE, pair of beautiful pistols and a cane cut many years ago at the tomb of WASHINGTON.

Annual Meeting of the Woman's Hospital Association.

Yesterday the tenth annual meeting of the Woman's Hospital Association was held at No. 83 Madison-square, Dr. THOMAS A. EMMETT in the chair. The Secretary, Mrs. MORTON, read the report of the Board of Managers, in which was expressed the disappointment of the Society in not being able to erect new hospital buildings on the site presented to the association by the city; also, acknowledgements to private individuals for liberal donations to the institution. Dr. EMMETT submitted a report concerning the operations of the surgical and medical departments. After an address by Dr. ROGERS, the following Board of Managers and Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

MANAGERS.

Mrs. William H. Aspinwall, Mrs. H. J. Baker, Mrs. George Bancroft, Mrs. James W. Beekman, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. G. L. Beekman, Mrs. S. Dexter Bradford, Mrs. Henry Beekman, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Peter Cooper, Mrs. Thomas De Witt, Mrs. T. C. Durant, Mrs. Horace Green, Mrs. George W. Hatch, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. May Humphreys, Mrs. R. L. Kennedy, Mrs. C. B. Ketchum, Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, Mrs. Albert B. Minturn, Mrs. James McLanahan, Mrs. D. Morgan, Mrs. Jas. McKaye, Mrs. Elisha Peck, Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherford, Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Mrs. Horace Webster, Mrs. Walden Pell.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Second Directress; Mrs. Morris Ketchum, Third Directress; Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Treasurer; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. L. P. Morton, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Joseph Lawrence and Mrs. Horace Webster, Receiving Committee; Mrs. Elisha Peck, Treasurer; Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Secretary; Mrs. Dexter Bradford, R. L. Kennedy, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. E. B. Ketchum, Mrs. George Bancroft.

The meeting then adjourned.

Twenty-second Regiment Promenade Concert.

A grand promenade concert was given by the Twenty-second Regiment last evening at their armory in Fourteenth-street. The large drill-room was very beautifully dressed with greens and the American colors. At the west side of the room a platform was erected, on which was stationed the regimental band, (HELMSMULLER's.)

At about 8 o'clock the concert commenced. The room was well filled with a very fashionable company, and presented a beautiful appearance. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were gathered in the balcony, viewing the many couples who were promenading the floor below, and all present seemed fully to enjoy the occasion. The company rooms were thrown open for inspection, and each received its fair share of attention. The music was excellent. The programme was as follows:

PART I.

MILITARY BAND.

1. Grand March—Biel bei Mir .... Mallach.
2. Overture—Stradella .... Flotow.
3. Concert Waltz—Congress Ball .... Lanner.
4. Chorus and March—Tannhauser .... R. Wagner.

PART II.

ORCHESTRA.

1. Chorus, Septetto and Finale.—Lucia di Lammermoor .... Donizetti.
2. Waltz—Last Flirtations .... Strauss.
3. Quadrille—Sonnambula .... Laurent.
4. Galop—Sleigh Ride .... Lumbye.

PART III.

MILITARY BAND.

1. Chorus and Aria—Fille du Regiment .... Donizetti.
2. March—Johnny's Hat .... Lafleur.
3. Barcarole—Vespers Sicilienne .... Verdi.
4. Galop—Ruck-Ruck, (first time) .... Helmsmüller.

The concerts of this favorite regiment are very popular, and this was one of the best they have given this season.

The Soldiers' Rest.

Col. BLISS acknowledges the following additional contributions for the Soldiers' Rest, at the New-Haven depot:

American News Company, by Sinclair Tousey	$25
T. R. Hubbard	100
Almon W. Griswold	25
Theodore Roosevelt	50
Total	$200

The total amount thus far received for the object is $469. The Sanitary Association have placed an agent at the depot to provide for all soldiers, and if the station-house is not open on Sunday, some other place will be, and this temporary arrangement will be continued until the Rest can be fitted up.

The Sixty-second Anniversary of the Philolexian Society.

The sixty-second anniversary of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College was held on Friday evening at the Academy of Music. The attendance was large and the addresses of more than usual interest. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. CHAUNCY, followed by "Cujus Animam," by Helmsmuller's band. E. B. RUDD, A. M., President of the society, delivered an eloquent address, which was well received and justly merited the applause of the audience. The speaker, while traveling through the dull routine seemingly necessary on class anniversaries, so varied his remarks with pleasantries, that despite the feelings of impatience usually displayed on such occasions, he kept the attention of his hearers to the close. He alluded in a feeling manner to the death of Mr. S. W. COOKE, late Vice-President of the society, and paid a grateful tribute to the memory of that worthy officer. The following programme was then carried out with much credit to the class:

"The World's Battles"	Daniel Lord, Jr.
Selections from "La Juive"	Halevey.
"Something New"	Wm. N. McVickar.
Romanza—"Don Sebastian"	Donizetti.
"The Heroic Character"	Geo. Putnam Smith.
Jove Galop	Helmsmüller.
"The Pied Piper"—(Browning)	Julien T. Davies.
Promotionen Waltz	Strauss.
"Ride to Harlem"	Gung'l.
"Students"	Francis F. Wilson.
Selections from "Dinorah"	Meyerbeer.
"Execution of Montrose"—(Aytoun)	A. Ernest Vanderpoel.
"Just Once More"—Galop	Helmsmüller.
"Battle Scene"—(Massey)	H. Craig F. Randolph.
"Il Bacio"	Arditti.
"The Bard"—(Gray)	George L. Rives.
"Allez Toujours"—Galop	Helmsmüller.

Among the addresses most deserving of notice were those of Messrs. MCVICKAR, DAVIES and WILSON. The latter gentleman's recital of the troubles of his "Alma Mater" in 1864, were exceedingly pleasing and well-timed. The arrangements, under control of Mr. SEYMOUR VAN NOSTRAND, Grand Marshal, were most excellent, and served to prevent the confusion incident to such entertainments. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Bishop POTTER, DANIEL LORD, Sen., Gen. ANDERSON and Prof. J. W. GERARD.

The Proposed Tax on Leaf Tobacco.

On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the Receivers and Shippers of American leaf tobacco was held at No. 120 Hanover-square, to take into consideration the bill imposing a tax on that important domestic product, recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. STEPHENS, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The meeting was called to order by DAVID WALLACE, Esq., and, on motion, R. H. ARKENBURG, Esq., was appointed President. On motion, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, which were subsequently reported. The substance of the resolutions, eleven in number, is embodied in the preamble, which sets forth, that any impost on the unmanufactured staple operating as an export duty, must tend to discourage production and check exportation, and is therefore unwise *per se*, and in the highest degree inexpedient, at a time when we can ill spare the gold that must be sent abroad as a debt-paying medium, in the absence of the domestic product. The resolutions on vote were unanimously adopted.

After the transaction of some further business of minor importance, on motion of Mr. BRYN, it was agreed to appoint a committee of three to proceed to Washington and present the views of the meeting to the Committee of Ways and Means, and take such further action as they might deem proper in the premises.

Messrs. HUFFER, ARKENBURG, and MORTON were appointed such committee, and the meeting then adjourned.

Appeal for Aid for the Freedmen of Georgia.

GOOD MEN AND WOMEN OF THE NORTH: We earnestly appeal to you on behalf of the thousands of suffering negroes whom Gen. SHERMAN has just liberated by his triumphal march through Georgia. Wherever he has borne our flag, they have hastened to follow it with simple faith in the truth of the Government and the charity of the nation. They have arrived on the coast, after long marches and severe privations, weary, famished, sick, and almost naked.

Seven hundred of these wretched people arrived at Beaufort Christmas night, in a state of misery which would have moved to pity a heart of stone, and these are but the advance of a host no less destitute.

The stores of the Government, already overtaxed to supply a large army, are not available to relieve their wants, and unless the charity of the North comes speedily to the rescue, they must die by hundreds from exposure and disease. So extreme and entire is the poverty of these people that nothing which you can afford to give will come amiss. Clothing is their most pressing need, especially for women and children, who cannot wear the cast-off garments of soldiers. Shoes and stockings, suspenders, hats and underclothes of all kinds, are hardly less necessary in this climate than in the North. Utensils, medicines, moneys, anything you have to spare will find its use among this wretched people.

The several Freedmen's Aid Societies at the North are proper and sufficient channels for your beneficence. For the sake of suffering humanity we pray you, let them be quickly and abundantly filled.

H. G. Judd, Superintendent of Freedmen; George Newcomb, Superintendent of Schools for the National Freedmen's Relief Society, New-York; S. Peck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Beaufort; J. W. Alvord, Secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston; Wm. H. Brisbane, United States Tax Commissioner for South Carolina; R. Tomlinson, for Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Society, Philadelphia; Samuel L. Harris, Post Chaplain and Army Missionary of the American Tract Society, New-York; W. T. Richardson, Missionary and Superintendent of Schools for American Missionary Association, New-York; James P. Blake, New-England Freedmen's Aid Society, Boston; James H. Crosby, New England Freedmen's Aid Society, Boston.

BEAUFORT, South Carolina, Jan. 7, 1865.

Money and goods in response to this appeal may be sent to W. E. WHITING, Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 61 John-street, New-York.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The poor of our city have a kind and judicious friend in this association, which, for nearly twenty years, has watched over their interests, encouraged and aided them when in distress and suffering, and often saved them from utter ruin. It is now making its annual call upon our citizens, and imperatively needs a much larger sum than usual. This will be evident if we consider that articles of food and fuel, which constitute the larger portion of its donations to the poor, have more than doubled in price, and consequently the bestowal of the same quantity, which experience has proved was not an ounce too much, requires twice the expenditure. The Winter, too, has been thus far very severe, and this, now as always, greatly increases the number of applicants for aid. There are, moreover, several new classes of necessitous persons, who have never heretofore sought assistance from the association, but who now must receive aid from it or starve. Among these are families who have fled from the South, having lost all their property in the war, and who harmless, friendless and often sick, make a strong appeal to our sympathies. The families of soldiers who have enlisted elsewhere, and so cannot claim the county or city relief for the families of volunteers, though their protectors are fighting for our common country, are many of them suffering for the necessaries of life, and can only look for assistance to the association. Still more deplorable is the condition of our disabled soldiers and their families—discharged men, who have not yet been able, in consequence of some informality, to obtain the arrearages and pension due them, and unable to labor, are in danger of starvation; and, saddest of all, the widows and orphans of soldiers fallen in their country's defence, whose little all has been consumed in waiting for the pension and back pay so long in coming. We must help these; and we can do it in no way so judiciously as by putting the money into the hands of the association, whose visitors will bestow it with a wise but ungrudging economy. We trust, then, that its collectors will be met with an enlarged liberality, commensurate with its wants, and that those who have not hitherto contributed to its funds will, this year, enroll themselves among its donors.

Interesting Experiments with Steam-Boilers

On Saturday last, some experiments were made with one of the boilers of the sloop-of-war *Idaho*, now building by Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, of this city, which illustrate on a large scale some of the great truths which chemists are accustomed to show by laboratory experiments. The object of the trial was to ascertain in what time the boilers of the *Idaho* could make steam from cold water. The boiler used was one of the auxiliary boilers of the ship, having only one furnace, but in all other respects similar to the large boilers, and it stands on the dock at the Morgan Works, protected by a temporary shed. Water having been left in the water-bottom, was frozen, and consequently the water-bottom was filled solid with ice. The remaining water spaces of the boiler were filled from the Croton, whose temperature before lighting the fire was found by the thermometer to be 38° Fahrenheit, which is a little lower than the temperature of the Croton, the reduction being due to the colder iron of the boiler itself. The furnace was filled with the ordinary pine wood used for kindling, and the match was applied at six minutes after one o'clock. At twenty-one minutes after one, or in fifteen minutes after the fire was lighted, steam was blowing off. The safety-valve was then closed and coal supplied to the furnace, so as to make a coal fire. In twenty minutes longer a good coal fire was burning, and the pressure of steam was thirty pounds. Water was then drawn out of the boiler, from a cock about eight inches below the fire-grates, and its temperature was 43 degrees; and the thermometer applied to the exterior of the boiler, at the lower side, fell to 32 degrees, thus showing that the ice still remained in the water bottom. The steam was then allowed to blow off freely from the safety-valve, and its appearance was that of a transparent gas, of a pale blue color, showing no white or watery particles, till it had passed several inche, from the aperature of discharge, thus proving that no water was working off with the steam, and that the evaporation from the boiler is pure dry steam, unmixed with any water held in suspension. The opening of the safety-valve into the boiler in this case is about fifteen inches above the surface of the water, whereas in ordinary boilers, it is many feet; yet here no water could be blown out, although every expedient was resorted to for the purpose of "lifting the water," if possible—such as suddenly opening the safety-valve wide open, and rapidly repeating the operation of opening and closing it. The curious phenomena of a steam boiler throwing off pure steam from its upper part, and containing in successive descending strata boiling water, cold water, and ice, at the same time, excited some surprise; but it is according to the well-known natural law that water and steam are almost perfect *non-conductors* of heat, and that as *conveyors* of heat they can only convey it *upward* not downward, and therefore ice may remain at the bottom of a vessel, if *below the fire*, for a long time while the water above it is boiling. As a laboratory experiment, this result is shown in YOUMAN's Chemistry, page No. 114, but it is not often seen in a working boiler. Several engineers and men of science witnessed these experiments, and all agreed that it was a most extraordinary and valuable result, that a steamer's boilers should be able to make steam from ice water in fifteen minutes after lighting the fire, and that when in the ship, using warm water, steam could be got in about the time usually required to hoist an anchor, which, for a man-of-war, would be a most useful quality, particularly on blockading duty. The boilers of the *Idaho* have all been tested by a water pressure of 120 lbs. to the inch, and are now ready to hoist into the ship, which is rapidly receiving her machinery.

Young Men's Christian Association.

OPENING OF THEIR NEW ROOMS.

On Monday evening last, a grand reception was held by the gentlemen composing the Young Men's Christian Association, to celebrate the opening of their new rooms, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The principal room is a very large and commodious one, and is well arranged for the purpose for which it is intended. It is very handsomely furnished and the walls are ornamented with numerous paintings, the works of some of the most prominent artists of the present day. Mr. BIERSTADT's last picture, "Mount Hood" was exhibited at the west side of the room. It attracted much attention, and was very much admired. Messrs. E. LEUTZE, S. R. GIFFORD, S. COLEMAN, Jr., J. A. SUYDAM, and others, also furnished for exhibition some of their choicest works. At the east side of the room is erected a large library case, filled with standard works, many of which are very valuable.

The rooms were opened at 8 o'clock, and were immediately filled; within half an hour they were crammed, and the assemblage was an excellent one. The ladies were very beautifully dressed, and seemed heartily to enjoy the occasion. Provost-Marshal Gen. HAYS and many other prominent gentlemen were present.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Some music followed, after which an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. He spoke of the rapid progress of the association, the great amount of good it had done in the past and was calculated to do in the future, the excellent influences it exerted over all young men who came within its influences, and urged the members to continue with spirit the good work they had begun, and for years so nobly carried on. He was followed by WM. E. DODGE, Esq., who also congratulated the members on their success, and mentioned many interesting instances where good had been done by the association, which had come under his observation.

The members of several of the best church choirs of the city were present, and during the evening, gave some very excellent music.

The opening was an entire success. The rooms were filled until after 11 o'clock, the hour for closing, and all present seemed both pleased and satisfied.

Change of the Medical Director's Office.

Col. CHARLES MCDOUGALL, who has for two years past ably, efficiently and satisfactorily discharged the duties of Medical Director of the Department of the East, has been relieved, and assigned by the Secretary of War to the responsible duty of Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia; and Surgeon WM. SLOAN has been appointed in his stead. In leaving New-York, Col. MCDOUGALL will bear with him the good wishes of thousands of warm friends, both in the army and out of it, for he has given his best energies, and the results of a long, varied and ripe experience to the building, equipping, management and perfecting of the hospitals in this department, of which there are about twenty-five; and, also, to the providing and caring for of over seventy-thousand sick and wounded soldiers, who have passed through his hands. His kindness, courtesy and forbearance, amid the ever-pressing and perplexing duties devolving upon him in the care of this great army of disabled men—his sympathy rather drawing to him, than repelling from him, the humblest soldier, no matter what his condition, color or complaint—has rendered his administration of the affairs of the Medical Department one long to be remembered gratefully, by both the soldier and his friend. Gen. DIX, in relieving Col. MCDOUGALL, fitly expresses the sentiments of those who have been brought in contact with him:

Following are the orders relieving Dr. MCDOUGAL, and appointing his successor:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.—1. Pursuant to provisions of Special Orders No. 474 War Department, A. G. O., of Dec 30, 1864, Brevet-Col CHARLES MCDOUGALL, Surgeon U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty as Medical Director of this department, and will obey such other orders as he may have received.

In parting with Surgeon MCDOUGALL, who goes to another Department, the Maj.-Gen. Commanding desires to bear testimony to the signal efficiency with which he has discharged his duties. By command of

Maj.-Gen. DIX,

(Signed,) D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 5, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 474, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of Dec. 30, 1864, Surgeon WM. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., is hereby assigned to duty as Medical Director, Department of the East. * * * *

By command of Major-Gen. DIX.

(Signed,) D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed,) W. J. SLOAN, Surgeon, U. S. A., Medical Director, Department of the East.

Croton Aqueduct Department.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures of the Croton Aqueduct Department during the past year are given below. It will be seen that there is an increase in the receipts of the department over 1863 of $27,990 25.

RECEIPTS.

	1863.	1864.
Water Rents	$869,642 39	$895,612 72
Penalties and fines	11,316 51	11 621 55
Permits for taps	2,572 00	2,779 00
Permits for sewers	16,169 00	15 375 00
Permits for vaults	18,155 64	19 686 79
Materials sold, &c		770 73
Total	$917,855 54	$945,845 79

EXPENDITURES.

Water Pipes and laying	$123 556 98	$168,056 79
Streets, repairing	101,926 48	68,042 56
Trap-block pavement	51 877 83	67,185 34
Sewers, repairing, &c	59,261 98	43,809 29
Sewerage system surveys		2,498 52
Wells and Pumps	2 350 58	2,700 82
Salaries	65,978 94	78,830 03
Water Works Extension	225,885 73	91,977 48
Contingencies	6 919 31	743 74
Wells and Pumps, repairing	2,369 58	2,700 82
Aqueduct, repairs, &c	90,225 33	56,587 23

Proposed New Organ for Plymouth Church.

The adjourned annual meeting of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. CHARLES L. BENEDICT in the Chair. The result of the deliberations of the meeting was, that the society requested the trustees to contract for a new organ for the church, and to appropriate five thousand dollars from the income of the present year toward its purchase, and to appropriate the whole surplus of the income beyond the current expenses and liabilities to the payment of a dividend on the scrip issued by the church some years ago. The discussion of the questions involved was animated, but all parties acquiesced harmoniously in the result, and the meeting adjourned after tendering a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the ability and impartiality with which he had presided. It is to be hoped that the trustees will take such measures as will secure for the church an organ which shall be worthy to accompany the singing of the congregation, to which the present organ has never been equal. Such singing, well accompanied, will certainly be of very beneficial results to the cause of congregational singing.

Report of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Number of emigrants arrived to Jan. 4, 1865				—
Number of emigrants arrived since to Jan. 11				839
Total				839
To same date in 1864				978
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Number of inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	929	1,027	727	810
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1865				$42,760 81
Aggregate receipts to Jan. 4, 1865	$222 00			
Received since to Jan. 11	—			
For commutation, passengers, &c	1,430 00—			1,652 00
Total				$44,412 81
Disbursements as per previous account to Jan. 4, 1865 (no payments)				—
Balance in bank				$44,412 81

Collection of City and County Taxes.

Up to the 10th inst. the amount of taxes collected for city and county purposes was $11,207,199 17. The whole amount of taxes levied was $13,315,702 67, leaving $2,108,523 60 still outstanding. To this amount interest is to be added on all taxes due and unpaid at the end of the past year.

Interesting Chapter from the Police Court Records.

ALLEGED LARCENIES, ETC.—MARGARET ATKINS, a domestic, who had been employed by Mr. SAMUEL H. THURSTON, of No. 278 Fourth-avenue, stole jewelry, wearing apparel and household furniture, valued at $125, and subsequently confessed. She was committed by Justice DODGE....On Thursday night WM. TENNY entered Mr. MICHAEL MCKENNA's abode, at No. 10 Essex-street, and stole $142. He was arrested by Officer SUTTON, of the Tenth Precinct, and committed by Justice SHANDLEY....At about 3 o'clock on Friday morning, Officer CASS took into custody one JOHN SUTHERLAND, whom he caught in the act of forcing the door of the jewelry-store at No. 38 Bowery. This prisoner also was committed by Justice SHANDLEY....GEORGE C. ROGERS, of Green-avenue and Grand-street, Brooklyn, complained before Justice DODGE that JOHN MOLONEY stole $76 from him while in the Broadway Garden. The accused wished the Justice to believe that ROGERS had given him the money for safe keeping. MOLONEY was committed.

LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN THE GOLD ROOM.—Last Autumn, Mr. SIGISMUND M. PEYSER, of No. 521 Broadway, laid a wager of $60 in gold with WILLIAM MEYER, of No. 155 West Fifteenth-street, that we should capture Mobile before the 1st of January. The gentlemen next met on Thursday in the Gold Room, and Mr. MEYER demanded the coin, which he claimed to have won; but Mr. PEYSER repudiated the bet, and thereupon Mr. MEYER made use of offensive language, and, according to Mr. PEYSER's statement, threatened to horsewhip him. This language was repeated on Friday afternoon at Delmonico's, and then the gentlemen elected to settle their little difficulty by an appeal to Justice DODGE. Mr. MEYER was required to give $300 bail to keep the peace.

MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR ROBBED AGAIN.—CHARLES C. MARSH, late a clerk in Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR's establishment, in Grand-street; JOHN B. WHITE, druggist, of Columbia-street, corner of Rivington; and FRANK W. HARRIS, of No. 220 East Fifty-third-street, were apprehended by Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, and Mr. THOMAS VARKER, manager of Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR's Grand-street store, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court, and made oath that MARSH had at various times stolen dress goods, scarfs, ribbons, broadcloth, etc., from his employers, and sold the same to WHITE, and that WHITE resold them to HARRIS. The value of the goods that are alleged to have been thus stolen and sold is $700. The officer found $500 worth in the prisoner's hands, some articles in the raw and others made into dresses, etc. Justice SHANDLEY committed MARSH and WHITE, and liberated HARRIS on $2,000 bail.

PISTOLS TABOOED—THE MAGISTRATES DEALING SUMMARILY.—On Thursday evening, RICHARD BLAKE and DANIEL MCCORMICK, having drunk to excess, entered Mr. AUGUST TRAUTERAN's saloon, at No. 344 West Thirty-ninth-street, and after having taken refreshments declined to make payment, and smashed the windows and furniture in the place. Mr. TRAUTERAN remonstrated, and thereupon one of the youths drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him. They were taken before Justice DODGE, on Friday, and the complainant being unable to designate the one that made the threat, both were required to find $1,000 bail, and in default thereof they were sent to the Penitentiary.

PISTOLS AND LOADED CANE USED.—On Friday night EUGENE G. SMITH, of No. 8 Howard-street, having made complaint against EUGENE BRENNAN, who is alleged to be a deserter from the First Massachusetts Cavalry, was assaulted in the French hotel at No. 6 Wooster-street by HYPPOLITE BARTOU, JULES FOVAUX, and HENRY C. PUCCINI, friends of BRENNAN. The two drew pistols on Mr. SMITH, and he fled, but was pursued until Officer VAN BENSCHOTEN intercepted and arrested the entire party. BARTOU attempted to strike the officer with a loaded cane, and was brought to terms only by the timely use of the baton. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice DODGE, yesterday, and, in default of $1,000 bail, were sent to the Penitentiary.

MURDER IN MERCER-ST.—DAVID SULLIVAN, HILAND MAIN and JOHN MCFARLAND, soldiers, drank in EDWARD BRENNAN's saloon, at No. 31 Mercer-street, on Friday night, and had no money to pay the bill. A dispute arose, and thence ensued a fight, in which pistols and empty bottles were used as weapons. SULLIVAN received severe cuts on the head, and BRENNAN was mortally wounded. Officer GLYNN took the combatants and several witnesses to the Eighth Precinct Police Station, and there Surgeon BLIVEN dressed BRENNAN's wounds. BRENNAN was unconscious when Coroner WILDEY arrived to take his ante-mortem deposition; but the Coroner secured the affidavits of two witnesses—ANN FLOCK and ANN EARNEST—and committed them to the House of Detention. Yesterday, SULLIVAN and his companions were committed by Justice DODGE, BRENNAN died at 6 o'clock last evening.

BURGLAR SHOT BY AN OFFICER.—Constable HYDE, of Westchester County, and officer FLEMING, of the Yorkville Police Court, went with a warrant to the abode of ROBERT CHURCHILL, in Fifth-avenue near Fifty-eighth-street, and attempted to arrest him at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Resistance was offered by both CHURCHILL and his wife, and in a severe struggle CHURCHILL received a mortal bullet in the head. He was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station, and there he expired after his wound had been dressed by Police Surgeon PURDY. CHURCHILL, it is alleged, had been guilty of burglary in Westchester County. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN, and the jury exonerated officer FLEMING.

LITERATURE IN A JUNK-SHOP.—Officer PHILIP FARLEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, appeared before Justice HOGAN with DANIEL CAMPBELL, of No. 95 Baxter-street, junk-dealer, whom he had arrested for purchasing $200 worth of books that had been stolen from Grammar School No. 30, in Baxter-street. Many of the books having been found in the prisoner's possession, he was required to find $1,000 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—The steamship *Arago*, from Port Royal, S. C., brought up seventy-eight bags of letters, thirty of which were from the soldiers of Gen. SHERMAN's army. The steamship *Ajax* left this port yesterday for Savannah, taking eighty bags of letters and newspapers... Rev. JOSEPH F. DURYEA will deliver a discourse to-morrow evening at the Collegiate Church, Lafayette-place, by invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "Recreations of the Young."....Prof. J. E. FROBISHER will give readings and recitations this evening before the Cooper Union Literary Class....The annual meeting of the New-York State Military Association will be held at Albany on Tuesday evening ...EDGAR CONKLING, Esq., special agent of the Ohio Relief Commission, to procure aid for Southern White Refugees, is in town. He seeks means wherewith to furnish seeds and farming implements to the needy people of the Border States, whose homes have been devastated by the tide of battle....DANIEL EWEN, a well-known city surveyor, died on Thursday night at his residence, corner of Rutgers-street and East Broadway, at the age of 69 years. He was a brother of Gen. JOHN EWEN.

FOR THE FREEDMEN IN GEORGIA.—There sailed on Friday on the steamer *Ajax* for Savannah, Rev. S. W. MAGILL, who goes out in the employ of the American Missionary Association, of this city, to look after the multitude of blacks made free by the triumphant march of SHERMAN. He is also instructed to inquire into the condition of those whites who have been left destitute by the war. Mr. M. is a native of Georgia, and formerly pastor in the vicinity of Savannah, though for several years recently, he has been settled in Connecticut, and is eminently qualified for the work on which he has gone forth.

BROOKLYN NEWS

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS FOR WAR PURPOSES—A DIRECT TAX TO PAY BOUNTIES RECOMMENDED—THE DEPUTATION SENT TO WASHINGTON.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held in the new Court-house on Friday. Gen. CROOKE presided. The most important business brought up was in relation to the county bonds and certificates of indebtedness issued to pay the money raised to give bounties to volunteers.

Mr. SCHOLES, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the subject, submitted a report, in which it is stated that they find that the banks and individuals holding certificates of indebtedness, with a few exceptions, are not willing to accept bonds in place of the evidences of county indebtedness they now hold, but wish the county to redeem the certificates held by them. The committee likewise believe it impossible to negotiate loans to any amount from other parties until these certificates are provided for, except at ruinous rates to the ruin of the county credit. They find that the total amount of certificates issued by the county and outstanding at this date, Jan. 12, 1865, to be $1,504,000. Should this sum be funded, and bonds issued at 7 per cent., it will require a levy of $105,280 in each year's taxes to meet the interest on the same. The committee having examined the law passed by the Legislature, Feb. 9, 1864, find that the board is fully authorized to levy a special tax to pay bounties, &c., and therefore recommend such action in preference to the course heretofore pursued. The following resolutions in connection therewith were submitted:

Resolved, That the Board determine and decide to lay a special tax to meet outstanding certificates of indebtedness, and that it be referred to a special committee to make the necessary arrangements and to fix the rate of tax for $100 of assessed value, and to report the same to the —— meeting of this Board.

Resolved, That the County Treasurer give notice in the newspapers of the county that this Board has determined to lay a tax to meet the outstanding certificates of indebtedness, and that, after ——, said certificates will not be received in exchange for the six per cent. bonds of the county.

Some discussion ensued, after which it was decided to lay the matter over until next meeting, in order to enable the members to obtain the sentiments of their constituents upon the subject.

Supervisor BOOTH made a verbal report of the result of the mission of the Bounty Committee to Washington. They had ascertained that the quota would be reduced upon the basis of corrected enrollment, and were given until the 4th to complete the lists and make necessary corrections. It was found that the names of many men were on the lists who could not now be found, and these were also directed to be stricken off. The Supervisor expressed the hope that by next meeting he would be enabled to give something definite as to the exact number of men required to be raised in King's County under the recent call of the President for 300,000 troops.

The committee on the subject presented a remonstrance against the passage of the law now before the Legislature providing for the payment of bounty by the State under the call for 500,000 men. The attention of our Senators and Representative was directed to the action of the board, and Gen. CROOKE was appointed representative to the meeting of Supervisors at Albany, to be held on the 17th inst., in regard to the same matter.

Evening Exchange.

$210,000	Amer. Gold..	221¼	100	Chic. & N. W. R. s10	37⅞
70,000	do.........s3	221¼	400	do.........s3	37¾
15,000	do...........	221⅜	200	do...........	38
3,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100	do.........b3	38¼
	Old issue......	109⅞	400	do...........	38⅛
5,000	Ohio & M. C....	29⅞	500	do.........s30	38
10,000	do.........b3	30	100	do.........b3	38⅛
10,000	do...........	30	1100	do...........	38⅛
800	Erie R........	84⅜	200	do.........s3	38⅛
600	do.........s3	84	200	do.........s10	38⅜
500	do.........s60	83	400	do.........s5	38⅜
200	do...........	84	100	do.........s3	38⅛
800	do.........s5	84⅛	100	do.........b10	38¼
500	do.........s5	84	300	do...........	38⅜
1800	do.........s90	82	200	do.........s5	38⅞
300	Hudson R. R......	109⅛	200	C. & N. W. Pr....	68⅛
200	do...........	109⅝	200	do...........	68⅝
200	Reading R.......	113¼	300	do...........	69¼
200	do...........	113⅜	300	do.........s3	69¼
100	do...........	113⅝	200	do...........	69⅝
300	do...........	113¾	100	do.........s3	69⅛
300	M. S. & N. I....s3	72¼	100	do.........s10	69
100	do.........b3	72⅝	500	do...........	69
200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	92⅛	100	Cum. Coal......b3	45⅛
300	do...........	93	100	do...........	45⅛
200	Chi. & R. I. R.....	102⅝	100	Quick. Min. Co..s3	97
200	Mar. Min. C......	13¾	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	98⅛

Stocks very animated and strong on call; continued so after call. Gold firm on call, but yielded after, and sold at 220¾. The last sale was at 221.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 14—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Clarke, Mrs P. Laurent, Paris; Mrs. McCutcheon, Miss M. Gregg, Mrs. Thurston and child, J. F. Chapman, wife and 2 children, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Rinnear, B. A. Boas, Mr. Round, Montreal; C. Schultneis, Mon. Husseny, Paris; J. W. Holme, S. Baum, Adolph Mundt, Charles Condell and wife, Andrew Allen, Hamilton Stewart, Mr. Miers, T. H. Bond, R. J. Rown, Toronto; D. Butler, B. Wirthein, G. and M. Cohn, Wm. Murray, Alex. Murray, Hamilton; Mr. Benjamin, wife and 2 children, Montreal; Mr. Robinson, Mr. Gale, Alfred Holt, A. Ferrer, J. G. Picard, Mr. Lamb, Lieut. Warren, Montreal; Mr. Canglen, Wm. Welch, Mr. Joseph, Geo. M. Fisher, J. A. Gilbons, J. A. Jelab and wife, London, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—H. D. Bacon, John A. Hopper, M. A. Mathis, Wm. Wheelan, Jr., H. S. Flood, Thomas Patrick, Dr. J. A. Nash, J. B. Lemenger, H. Bond, L. Hoops, L. A. Jones, James Duprey and wife, Maj. J. Caperton, Charles Maltby, M. S. Fecheimer, A. J. Snyder, F. W. Fish, Wm. Stevens, A. P. Boughton and wife, Senor Bonifas, Senor Laranaga, Senor Calderon, Senor Garcia, J. Seddon, Senor Lopes, M. Bellarde, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Capt. Barnes, Claud Brugnieus, A. Joyce, A. Roscoe, John Brophy, C. H. Brightly, G. H. Benedict, Mrs. A. P. Francis and son, F. D. Chase, E. Jabet, A. M. Osborne and child, E. T. Pearse, P. Smith, E. Mespie, G. S. Gifford, G. Fich, H. M. Graham, wife and child, W. A. Cooper, wife and infant, J. Correy, D. Moritz, A. W. J. Wilsey, T. R. Wooden.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 57 | Moon rises. 8 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 9 46 | Gov. Island 10 35 | Hell Gate 11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Willets, Savannah, Chamber of Commerce; Yazoo, Couch, Havana and New-Orleans, G. Heineken & Co.

Ship Reynaud, (clipper,) Seymour, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Greyhound, Yates, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield; N. H. Gaston, Parmalee, Barbados, Bishop Bros.

Brigs Monica, Phillips, Fortress Monroe, E. J. Hurlbut & Co.; Rosa Abbott, (Br.,) Richmond, Kingston, Jam., Bacon & Russell; Bird of the Wave, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Jam., Henry de Cordova; Anna D. Jordan, (Br.,) Parker, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman; Clio, (Br.,) Pendergast, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; Cassandra, (Br.,) Allen, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bulley; Odin, (Hamb.,) Bohn, Gibraltar, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; E. Bigelow, (Br.,) Holmes, St. Johns, P. R.; D. R. De Wolf; Tantamar, (Br.,) McLaughlin, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Dragon, (Dan.,) Peterson, St. Croix, Ives, Beecher & Co.; S. F. Baker, Dixon, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbott; Gem, Lovell, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son; Express, Scovill, St. Domingo City, Wagstaff & Co.; Luisita, Underhill, St. Martins, B. J. Wenberg; Juliet C. Clark, Freethy, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; Ida de la Torre, Fickett, Savannah, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall Jan 6, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. When about 20 miles E. S. E. from Absecom Light, passed the lower mast of a sunken vessel, about 10 feet above water. Off Mariguana Passage, spoke gunboat Neptune, cruising.

Steamer Loyalist, (new,) Hoffman, Mystic, in ballast to master.

Ship Franklin, (of Boston,) Nelson, Manila Aug. 12, with sugar, hemp, etc., to Crocker, Wood & Co. Passed Java Head Sept. 28, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 12, St. Helena Nov. 25, crossed the equator Dec. 10, in lon. 31 W.; was 35 ds. in co. with ship Gondola, of Yarmouth, N. S., and parted Sept. 28, off Java Head; parted co. with ship Continent, of New-Bedford, Sept 13. Nov. 10, off Cape Lagullas, spoke Br. bark Belize, from Mauritius for London, which vessel had sustained considerable damage to deck houses, rails, etc., in a heavy gale on the 6th of November.

Bark Ariel, (of Sierra Leone,) Jackson, Vera Cruz Dec. 25, with cotton, hides, etc., to Hargous & Co. From 6th inst. has had a succession of very severe gales from S. E. to N. W., with a tremendous sea on. Jan. 6, lat. 26, lon. 79 30, exchanged signals with a Br. frigate, under sail, strg. S.

Bark Bridgeport, (new,) Elwood, Bridgeport 6 hours, in ballast to N. L. McCready. Was towed to this port by the steamer Bridgeport.

Bark Chilton, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Flyn, Havana 16 ds., with sugar and cotton to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather north of Hatteras.

Bark Honduras, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Reeve, Matamoras Dec. 26, with cotton to F. Alexandre & Son. Sld. in co. with brigs Osprey and Susan B. Thompson, for New-York. The brig Sharon sld. previously for New-York.

Bark Geestemunde, (Hanov.,) Kulken, Bremen 32 ds., with mdse and 112 passengers to Unkart & Co. Had 2 deaths.

Bark Axel, (Swed.,) Landergrave, Malaga 43 ds., with fruit to order. Passed Gibraltar Dec 1.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turks Island,) Miller, St. Jago 21 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Helen Augusta, (of Turks Island,) Cutts, Miragoane 15 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig W. Greenough, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Campbell, Carribean, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf. Jan. 2, John Silva, seaman, of Portugal, fell from aloft on deck and had his leg broke.

Brig Jeremiah, (of Searsport,) Ford, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Frederico, (Ital.,) Megna, Odessa 90 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 30, with wool to order. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Prince Alfred, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Higgins, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Eunice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Monroe, Rum Cay 11 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Susan B. Thompson, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Downing, Matamoras 18 ds., with cotton to A. W. Ladd.

Schr. Thrasher, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Derickson, St. Martins 17 ds., with salt to master. Jan. 9, lat. 37, lon. 72 10, fell in with a vessel's hatch and other portions of a wrecked vessel; 13th, lat. 38 2, lon. 73 50, saw five cases of cigars, and picked up one, marked Hilton Head, S. C., (no doubt from the steamer Melville.)

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, (of Columbia, Me.,) Hathaway, Inagua 18 ds., with salt to master. On the 6th and 7th inst., off Cape Fear, passed a number of bales of cotton, dry good boxes and pieces and pieces of wreck stuff. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails, etc.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stevens, Jacmel 22 ds., with logwood to A. Smithers & Co. Has had heavy weather. Left no vessels. The brig Jenneate Tileston sld. the day previous for New-York.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Benson, St. Kitts 13 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Kate Carleton, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Bowden, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. A. M. Leonard, (Br.,) Pennery, West Isle, N. B., 32 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Napoleon, Soper, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Risley, Nanticoke, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Lippincott, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Frances, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Taylor, Greytown, Nic., 35 ds., with hides, etc., to F. Morris.

Schr. J. F. Terry, Smith, Fisher's Bay, Md., with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Alathea, Patten, Matamoras 18 ds., with cotton to A. Burtis.

Schr. Samuel Godwin, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. C. L. Scull, Scull, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Foster, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Del Mar, Lang, Nanticoke, with wood.

Schr. C. F. Watson, Wicks, Fortress Monroe, wood.

Schr. John Aumack, Porter, Fortress Monroe 42 hours.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Dibble, City Point.

Schr. S. T. Young, Jones, Cape May, with wood.

Schr. Wm. F. Phelps, Carmen, Fortress Monroe 3 ds.

Schr. Dwight, Hill, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Munroe, Virginia, for Portsmouth.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Etna, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Yazoo, Carolina, J. Christopher. Ship Calhoun. Bark Jupiter. Brigs Dolphin, J. Stephens.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 14—Arr. bark Commerce, from New-Orleans; brigs Darien, from Sagua; Meteor, from Mansanilla; Daniel Maloney, from New-York.

Also arr. brigs Zuliepa, Loando; Nebraska, New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Autumn—brig, from Boston for Aux Cayes, Dec. 30, lat. 21 37, lon. 68 29.

Ocean Spray—barkantine, of London, strg. N. W., Dec. 30, lat. 23 40, lon. 88 08.

Union—brig, from Mansanilla for Boston, Jan. 8, lat. 37, lon. 73 33.

W. H. Parks—brig, of Portland, strg. S. W., Jan. 4, lat. 24 40, lon. 79 25.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Jan. 2, steamer Ocean Queen, Seabury, New-York; bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, do. Cld. Dec. 31, brig Caroline, Searle, New-York; Jan. 6, stmr. Ocean Queen, Seabury, do.

At Matamoras, Dec. 26, barks Glenwood, Bentegeat, for New-York, ldg.; Mindora, McCloud, for Baltimore, do.; Statira, Harriman, for New-York, do.; Daniel Spearwater, hence, dischg.; Sophia Jacobs, for New-York next day; brig Sarah Norton, do., ldg.; schrs. J. W. Grice, Jones, for Baltimore in a few ds.; J. B. Small, Horton, for New-York, ldg.

At Inagua, Dec. 26, schr. Charles H. Hardchon, of Provincetown, for New-York, unc., with Captain and first officer sick of fever.

At Carribean, Cuba, Dec. 26, brigs Leviathan and Wilmington, unc.

At St. Jago, Dec. 23, ship Scotia, for New-York in 4 ds.; brig Alexander Milliken, for Cienfuegos next day.

At Miragoane, Dec. 31, brigs Henry Thackeray, for New-York in 8 ds.; Sarah Bernice, do. do.; Suwanee, do. in 2 ds.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 29, schrs. C. F. Young, for Bonaire in 5 ds.; Closson, dischg.

At St. Kitts, Jan. 1, brig Ida, ldg. for Philadelphia; schr. Eliza, do. for New-York.

At Rum Cay, Jan. 2, brig P. L. Nevius, ldg. for a market.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN COMMITTEES can have their quotas filled in a few days, at the lowest rates, by the Union Representative Association, No. 25 Chambers-st. References from bankers and merchants of highest standing given.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.—Parties wanting volunteers and substitutes can be furnished with dispatch. Apply at No. 403 Pearl-st., corner of Vandewater-st. WM. HILT.

FURNITURE.

AMERICAN BALL CASTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY. HULL & GOODELL, Principal Agents, No. 197 Broadway, Room No. 4.